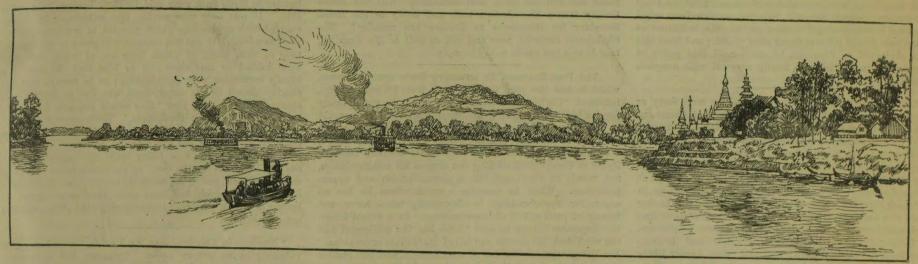
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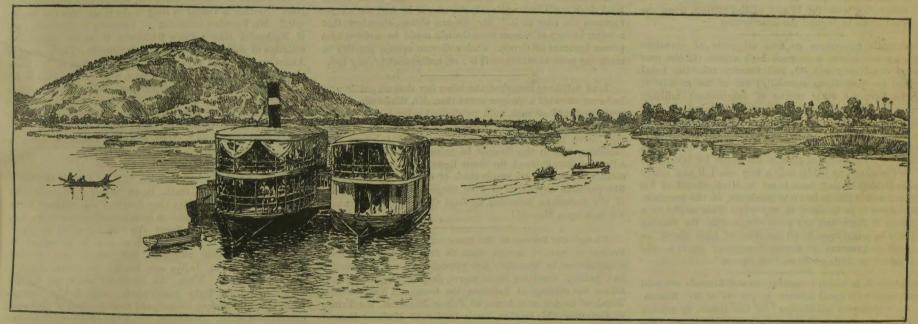
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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1886.

TWO SIXPENCE.

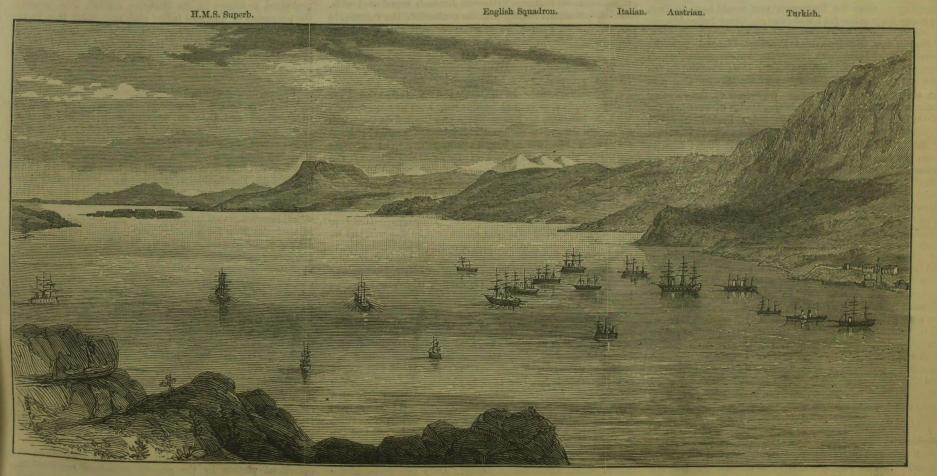


TSENGOO-MYO, ABOVE MANDALAY.



GENERAL VIEW OF BHAMO.

THE BURMAH EXPEDITION: SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. MELTON PRIOR.



THE GREEK CRISIS: BRITISH, AUSTRIAN, AND TURKISH SQUADRONS IN SUDA BAY, CRETE.



A curious posthumous, controversy has sprung up in the United States respecting General Grant's military abilities. General J. B. Fry, it seems, has recently given publicity to a statement made to him by General Sherman; who remarked that "had C. F. Smith lived Grant would have disappeared from history." It is, of course, well known that between General Halleck, who was his superior officer, and General Grant there was but little cordiality; and that after the Federal repulse at Fort Donelson the former would gladly have had his rival superseded. In this case, General C. F. Smith would, in all probability, have succeeded to the command of the Army of Tennessee. General Sherman, however, seems to have urged Grant not to retreat after Donelson, and to retire to Galena, as he had been on the point of doing after Shiloh; and from this point, supported by Sherman, he commenced that policy of "pegging away" which was finally crowned with complete success.

Are old times reviving? It was a fashion some forty or fifty years ago for English prize-fighters, like Ned Adams and Dick Cain, to cross the "silver streak" and "try conclusions" on the Bois de Boulogne, to the astonishment of the Frenchmen unaccustomed "se boxer"; and it seems that a "lutte de boxe" between two Englishmen, for an "enjeu" of 7500 francs (that is, "£150 a side"), was decided a week or so ago at Maisons-Laffitte. Such fashions are more honoured, perhaps, in the breach than the observance; and, if we rejoice at having got rid of a nuisance at home, we may be allowed to regret that we should have done so at the expense of our neighbours. Our Betting Act let loose a swarm of "list-men" and "bettinghouse keepers" among them; and now they appear likely to suffer from our crusade against prize-fighting. ever, one comfort is that they can generally take good care of themselves, and are not quite so shy as we about interfering with the liberty of the subject, when the public good seems to demand the interference.

Aristocratic personages go into all sorts of vocations nowadays when labour is in such high repute (if the poor labourers could only get it), and thereby take the bread sometimes (in journalism especially) out of the mouths of men who have no other means of subsistence; military officers are ready for "anything not menial" (unless the City Marshal, and the official who wears the hairy cap, something like a "busby," in the Lord Mayor's procession, be "menials"); and now it appears that the hangman has for his assistant a live Baronet. The assistant gives as his reason for taking the situation (to which, probably, only a very small, if any, salary is attached), that he may have to act as High Sheriff of his county and would like to be up to his duties, if the hangman should happen to be disabled in any way. This might be a good reason if there were any great chance that the Baronet would ever be called upon to fill the office of high sheriff, or low sheriff, or hangman, or deputy hangman; but it is only what is called by betting men an "off chance."

The attempt, in which Conservatives and Liberals are said to have joined with equal fervour, to get rid of Mr. Warton, M.P., the "champion bill-blocker" of the House, by getting him appointed to a County Court Judgeship has failed. The plan adopted is like that of paying an organ-grinder to go away: and perhaps Mr. Warton would have resembled the organ-grinder who knew "the value of peace and quietness better than go away for fourpence," and would have declined to give up his pastime for a mere County Court Judgeship.

That "Miss Glendyne beat Penelope II., and won the Waterloo Cup," is the most interesting announcement which lovers of sport have lately had to keep them cheerful in the midst of fog. For it is coursing which has for some time past been occupying what serves for the minds of the sporting public; and the Waterloo Cup is the Derby of coursing, the blue ribbon of the "slips." The "dog Derby," however, differs much from the "horse Derby," and notably in duration; for the former takes-generally, at any rate-three days to decide, the latter less than three minutes. Nor is there any instance, it would seem, in which the winner of the "horse Derby" has been "sent for" by the Queen to Windsor; an honour that was conferred upon Lord Lurgan's Master M'Grath, thrice winner of the "dog Derby." But then the "horse Derby" cannot be won more than once by the same animal-except in French novels, wherein so many strange things are done.

Among the many meetings lately held to consider the needs of the unemployed in London, none are of more real importance than that which was called by the Rev. Harry Wilson, of St. Augustine's, Stepney. Some hundreds of working men were present; and many spoke in very earnest, heartfelt words, but without any violence: on the contrary, their expressions were most moderate. These are the meetings which will do good—where the Vicar of the parish takes the chair, and is known to be in sympathy with his audience; and certainly this is the case in Stepney, where for years Mr. Wilson has lived in a house (if it can bear such a dignified name) which would surprise a West-End cleric.

The founding of the "Bacon Society" was naturally to be looked for, when so many other teachers of mankind are attracting round their names enthusiasts in the cause of progress. It was, perhaps, also to be anticipated that one of the main objects of this society would be "to investigate Bacon's supposed authorship of certain works unacknowledged by him, including the Shakspearean dramas and

poems"; and we doubt not that the chief discussions will rage round this curious myth, which has a small but select body of believers. If we might venture to propose a subject of inquiry for the first paper of the Bacon Society, it would be a biographical notice of the late Mrs. Delia Bacon, the forerunner, if we mistake not, of the new Baconian school. Although by birth an American, she claimed descent from the great philosopher, whom she regarded also as the great poet of the Elizabethan age-although, in his latter character, he was only known to the world as William Shakspeare. Mrs. Delia Bacon came to this country about forty years ago, and got into some trouble with the Church authorities at Stratford-on-Avon-desiring, in spite of the warning words on the monument, to disturb the bones of the bard. What her real object was, never accurately transpired; but possibly she may have thought that, with the presumed poet's bones, a certificate might be found disclaiming the authorship of the dramas and poems with which Shakspeare's name was and has since been associated. Will the Bacon Society follow Mrs. Delia's lead, and apply to the Home Secretary for permission to disinter the remains? Shakspeare Societies, new and old, as well as Mr. Furnival, may have a few words to say in reply.

The Poet Laureate, in an angry little spurt of verse, which he had the good sense to omit from his next edition, informed "Christopher North" that, while he could freely forgive his blame, he could not forgive his praise. It would be doubly preposterous to apply this to Mr. Ruskin, whose praise is worth more, and his blame less, than any man's. When Mr. Ruskin eulogises a favourite author, such as Byron or George Sand, nothing can surpass his commendation, not merely in eloquence, but in discrimination and appropriateness. When he censures a writer whom he has no organ for apprehending, he frequently takes leave, not merely of justice, but of common-sense. In a recent letter, he vituperates Gibbon because "none but the malignant and the weak study the decline and fall of either State or organism.' Yet Milton wrote on the fall of man himself, and the greater theme would appear to include the less. Of Grote's history of Greece Mr. Ruskin holds that "there is probably no commercial establishment between Charing-cross and the Bank whose head clerk could not write a better one, if he had the vanity to waste his time on it." Mr. Ruskin thinks, therefore, that a better history of Greece then Grote's could be written by a person ignorant of Greek. Such a dictum cannot possibly be made any more absurd than it is; or, unfortunately, any less.

Lord Salisbury remarked the other day that no public man had ever executed a sharper curve than Mr. Gladstone. Well, we have heard of men, both public and private, going off at a tangent, without any curve at all. The metaphor, however, may serve to remind a forgetful nation that before Lord Salisbury was in the Cabinet he gained great distinction by adjusting the affairs of the Great Eastern Railway, where he doubtless amassed an ample stock of oratorical illustrations. Sharper than any curve, or even tangent, was the manœuvre of the statesman described by Lord Castlereagh, who turned his back upon himself!

Though the Princes of the house of Bonaparte are better known as men of action than as men of thought, their contributions to literature are respectable, both in quantity and quality. Omitting State papers, despatches, and proclamations, the writings of Napoleon the Great and Napoleon the Third, of Lucien and Louis, of Prince Napoleon, the Prince of Canino and his brother, Louis Lucien, of Madame Ratazzi and Prince Roland Bonaparte, would fill many volumes. We now learn that among the contributors to a volume of essays, to be published at Baltimore, will be Charles Jerome Bonaparte, a grandson of Madame Patterson, Jerome's repudiated wife. The advertisement stating that the contents of the volume are by well-known writers, we must infer that this is not Mr. Bonaparte's first appearance in a literary capacity.

We have recently remarked on the especial difficulty which foreigners experience in dealing with English idioms or English orthography. In the latter respect the Spaniards are facile principes, so long at least as they have no acquaintance with the language, for Blanco White and Pascual de Gayangos are proofs that, after residence in England, a Spaniard can not only spell but write English admirably. The horrible examples given in the Earl of Ducie's translation of the narrative of the Spanish courtier who accompanied Philip II. on his matrimonial trip to this island may be excused as relics of mediæval darkness. But in a much more recent document, the report of the services of General Urbistondo, we find that that officer, flying from Portugal, landed at "Posmkont"—that is to say, Portsmouth; that shortly afterwards he was wrecked on "Lon-sen" (Long Sand), and escaped with difficulty to "Brailanzir" (Brightlingsea); that another storm drove him to "Plimhoret" (Plymouth); and that on July 7, 1836, he was again in "Posmkont," when his warfare with our language happily terminated.

The names of Clinton and Arnold, so honourable here, have an ill savour in America by reason of Benedict Arnold's plot to betray West Point into the hands of Sir Henry Clinton. We do not know whether any American writer has remarked that this was not the first time that the two names had met in ominous conjunction. In 1583, two pirates named Clinton and Arnold were sentenced to be hanged in conjunction with a. third, named Purser, for what precise offence it is not easy to say, as our sole knowledge of the case is derived from three ditties written in their names by an anonymous poet of the day, and no mean poet either. The sentence, it appears, was carried out as regarded Purser and Clinton, but there is no record of the execution of Arnold. Only two copies of the original tract are known, but it was reprinted, also in a very limited number of copies, in Mr. J. P. Collier's "Illustrations of Early English Popular Literature," vol. 2.

Englishmen whose Christianity consists in going to church once upon a Sunday, when it is convenient to do so, may marvel at the excess of zeal that prompted Bishop Hannington's last and perilous journey. The barbarian King of Uganda, to whom he owes his martyrdom, was not prompted by mere bloodthirstiness. Annexations of neighbouring provinces have recently been made by Germany, and King Mwanga, to whom all white men are alike, thought that the approach of the missionary Bishop had a political meaning and endangered the safety of his country. Now that the Bishop is murdered, he has been censured for rashness; had he gained his object, as many a missionary in Africa has done under circumstances as perilous, his splendid courage would probably have passed unnoticed. The misfortune is that other missionaries at Uganda, English and French alike, are in danger of sharing Bishop Hannington's fate.

The Social Democrats who mustered in great strength last Sunday in Hyde Park were told by their leaders to be peace-It was very wise advice, but, unfortunately, it was coupled with expressions which pointed to revolution rather than to reform. It was not conducive to peace to tell a multitude of men, many of whom were out of work, that they were robbed by capitalists; or to hint that the seeds of a bloody revolution were germinating; or to remark that the charity offered to the unemployed was due to terror; or to observe that by next year "they would not ask for justice, but would take it for themselves." There never was a time, and there never was a country, in which such efforts were made to promote, in the best sense of the term, the brotherhood of men as are now being made in England; but to suppose that this can be done by the annihilation of capital and of landlords, and by the sweeping away of class distinctions, is a delusion which has been more than once exposed in former periods of history. Unfortunately, the proletariat does not read history.

"Nowhere in America," says Mr. Froude, "have I met with vulgarity in .its proper sense. Vulgarity lies in manners unsuited to the condition of life to which you belong. A lady is vulgar when she has the manners of a kitchen-maid; the kitchen-maid is vulgar when she affects the manners of a Neither is vulgar so long as she is contented to be her-Mr. Froude's definition of vulgarity is admirable; but if Nathaniel Hawthorne's testimony is to be trusted, his estimate of American women is unfortunate. The greatest of American novelists says that English women of the lower classes have a grace of their own, not to be found in his country-women of the corresponding class; and in describing an English servant-girl in the police court, observes that there was nothing affected about her, "no proper grace thrown away by attempting to appear lady-like, which an American girl would have attempted." Here are two opposite opinions by men of mark. Which is to be trusted?

We have recently had occasion to taste some of the fruits of Socialism-its wild fruits, in an uncultivated state. We doubt whether the penalty they involved will compare for a moment with that attendant on Socialism of another description which is now being offered (by advertisement) to those who desire it. In May next, a club is to be opened in a château in some romantic and remote part of the Tyrol, and to it ladies are invited to resort for the When the swallows southward fly, the summer months. ladies will take flight northwards, and find a restingplace in that dreariest, coldest, and most unsocial of European capitals-Munich. Doubtless, the tonic effects upon temper and constitution derived from five or six months' sojourn in a romantic c âteau will have prepared the members to face some of the exigencies to which both will be subjected by prolonged residence in the Bavarian capital. But, possibly, the projectors of the new ladies' club may think that, by the time its surviving members return to the more habited world, they will be so surfeited with the beauties of Nature that only In a thoroughly artificial city will they find the necessary

Emigration, combined with colonisation, is a subject of Imperial significance. Everybody knows that this country is over-peopled, and that the unwholesome growth of large towns, and especially of London, is the source of much misery. In the larger England beyond the sea there is space enough for the many hard-working men who fail to find employment in this country. At Sandhurst, in Australia, the Mayor of the city told Mr. Froude they were crying out for workmen. "Give. us the whole population of Glasgow," he-said; "we will take them in, and find work for them"; and though in some colonial cities there is a glut of men at this time, there are good prospects in Australia, New Zealand, and Canada for all emigrants who are not afraid to work, and have sufficient temporary hardships. Working men of the best class are sure to succeed as colonists: but, then, they are the men England can least afford to lose. This is one great difficulty in all schemes of emigration, and in the recent deputation to Lord Granville in favour of State directed colonisation and emigration, Mr. Froude justly observed that the colonies would have the strongest objection to receiving a swarm of paupers. This is reasonable enough, and it is this objection that makes the emigration problem one so difficult to solve.

The pamphlet by Mr. Gordon Crawford, published by Reeves and Turner, 196, Strand, appears opportunely before the closing of the Winter Exhibitions at the Grosvenor Gallery and Burlington House. He brings together, in a concise form, Ruskin's opinions upon Sir John Millais' work, as expressed in the now scarce "catalogues" which the great art critic occasionally issued; and elucidates the verdict bestowed on an individual picture by the general criticisms contained in larger works. Of these latter, the "Modern Painters" and "The Stones of Venice" are comparatively accessible to all art students; but "The Three Colours of Pre-Raphaelitism"

is a book less frequently to be met with. In these Ruskin contrasts the methods of Turner and Millair, "two men equally honest, equally industrious, and equally impressed with a humble desire to render some part of what they saw in Nature faithfully." One of them (Millais) he describes as quiet in temperament, keen of sight, and endowed with an exquisite sense of colour, but of feeble memory, and, therefore, minute in his work; the other, "impatient in temperament, has a memory which nothing escapes, an invention which never rests, and is comparatively near-sighted," to whom the transient effects of atmosphere and the "aerial mystery of distance" are everything: Provided with this key to the works of the two great artists now exhibited, we can better understand and appreciate the measure of their success.

The bells of Shandon, They sound so grand on The pleasant waters of the River Lee,

were, undoubtedly, amongst the poet's pleasantest lines; but by far pleasanter is the prose of Sir Charles Russell, her Majesty's new Attorney-General, on the subject of a river with an analogous name to that which inspired the genius of Maginn. For the River Lea is very dear to Londoners to a certain part of the metropolis, even dearer than the River Thames. To thousands in the East-End it represents their only boating, their only fishing. And even those whose lot in life is not cast East have, or should have, but for the fact that Londoners are so ignorant of the beauties which surround their birthplace, pleasing memories of the charms of the river. Sewage has endeavoured to destroy boating, fishing, and scenery alike. To the rescue Sir Charles Russell has come; and if only the river, by means of his aid, can be kept as in days of yore, he will make himself the most popular of metropolitan members.

Tastes differ. Those people who delight in the title of "sportsman," have various views on the subject of hunting, and shooting, and fishing, and running, and riding velocipedes, and seeing a couple of roughs pummel each other till one of them is mutilated to exhaustion. Again, votaries of each of these sports have individual opinions as to how their favourite pastime should be enjoyed. Some love battue shooting, when the pheasants are gathered together for them in convenient numbers at short distances; others like the excitement of big game, and take journeys to the "Rockies" in search of wild buffaloes, or to Russia, after the big black bear. But for originality, if not for sportsmanlike courage, an Englishman residing in Hamburg takes the palm. A dealer in wild animals in that city possessed among his collection some elephants from Ceylon. One of them developed signs of a furious delirium; and, though the beast was valued at nearly £500, it was decided that he must be killed. This afforded the sportsman an opportunity for which most of his class are bound to risk a long voyage and considerable expense. The Englishman in Hamburg offered £40 for the privilege of shooting the demented mammalian. His proposal was accepted, and in due course, he got notice to attend and carry out his design. He came, he saw; but he did not conquer. He was, in truth, so frightened at the antics of the lunatic brute that he begged to be excused. The owners were momentarily in a dilemma; but they hastily concocted a system of pulleys, and, having succeeded in putting a chain round the elephant's neck, nearly garrotted him in ten minutes. The English "sportsman" looked on at the fun, and doubtless considers himself to be a hunter of the bravest sort.

Whatever view may be taken with regard to female suffrage, it is certain that a more serious question could not engage the House of Commons. It is to be regretted, therefore, that the bill should have been imperfectly discussed, and the second reading passed at one o'clock in the morning. In the present troubled state of affairs, the country is not perhaps so eager for fresh legislative experiments as some ardent reformers imagine.

#### ART AND ARCHÆOLOGY

ART AND ARCHÆOLOGY.

At Rome a most interesting exhibition of art metal work has just been opened by the King. The Royal Armoury of Turin has lent, amongst other things, the complete equipment which Philbert Emmanuel wore on the occasion of his return to his capital after the battle of St. Quentin (1557) and the Milanese collection of fire-arms formed by Charles Albert. The Minister of Public Instruction exhibits the principal bronze statues and other metal objects found in the bed of the Tiber; the Arsenal of Venice contributes chiefly bronze ornaments and brass culverins; whilst many of the remote and little visited churches of Umbria and Tuscany have sent their sacred treasures. What is still more interesting is the knowledge which is now afforded of some of the hidden gems in the private collections in Rome; for instance, the Limoges enamels of Prince Baldassare Odescalchi; the superb Byzantine candelabra belonging to Prince Ladislas, of the same family; the exquisite antique bronze statues belonging to Prince Sciarra; and many objects of antique and mediæval jewellery, the property of the executors and heirs of the late Signor Castellani.

In the course of next month an exhibition of the works of

In the course of next month an exhibition of the works of Mr. Burne Jones will be held at the rooms of the Fine Art Society. About five-and-twenty pictures have been collected: and amongst them some of those by which the artist's fame was first established—such as "The Light of the World," now the property of Keble College, Oxford; "The Scapegoat," &c. Mr. Burne Jones has not been a prolific painter, and probably at least half of his most important works will be brought together on this correion. together on this occasion.

The enlargement, which entailed the partial reconstruction, of the picture galleries of the Luxembourg, is now completed, and the pictures are being arranged and will be forthwith accessible to the public. The statuary, which hitherto has been much neglected in the Luxembourg Gallery, has now a special suffer which will be opened on March 1 has now a special salle, which will be opened on March 1.

The latest addition to the Royal group at Madame Tussaud's Exhibition is a new portrait model of Princess Louise of Wales. The Victoria Rifles held their grand winter display and assault-at-arms on Wednesday, at the Assembly Rooms, Eyre Arms, St. John's-wood.

#### THE PLAYHOUSES.

Notwithstanding the eminently practical and realistic age in which we live, there are not a few signs that a revival of romantic drama is imminent. And romantic drama—let the sticklers for "truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," say what they may—is a very pleasant form of entertainment. Anything that leads us away from the monotonous prose of everyday life, the dull drudgery of daily existence, is at once a relief and a reaction. For some time past, it has sufficed to see on the stage a mirrored panorama of conventional objects. We have most of us seen Charing-cross in a snowstorm; the Thames Embankment at twilight; the Crystal Palace during a fête; a bridge, a turnstile, a hansom cab, and a stalwart policeman. On the stage they are merely prosy details of commonplace everyday life, mingled only too scantily with the purer scenes and healthier atmosphere that surround our old English lanes and homesteads. And yet it has been proved that it is only necessary to reproduce these accustomed pictures in profile in order to please the playgoing public. One would have thought it might have been a relief to turn away from the squalor and misery that surround us and make the heart sick, from the fog and gloom, and poverty and wretchedness of the distressful streets, to the occasional contemplation of other climes and other scenes, to feast the eyes on fantastic costumes, to meet the men and women of another age, and to get a smattering of the outlines of history by the easiest and most enchanting method. There are, of course, two kinds of romantic drama—the weird and the heroic. There are plays of terror and plays of chivalry. There are stories that make the flesh creep, and others that stir the pulse with genuine enthusiasm. Mr. Irving is at the head of the fantastic form of romantic drama; whilst for plays that require spirit, dash, dauntless courage, a bright eye, and a light heart, there are few living actors so capable or so attractive as Wilson Barrett. Mr. Irving is a disciple of Eugène Sue or Mrs. Notwithstanding the eminently practical and realistic age in style, his buoyant, effervescent manner, are peculiarly suited style, his budyant, electrocent manner, are peculiarly stated to the order of drama that has never been properly represented since the departure of Charles Fechter from this country. For my own part, I would sooner see Wilson Barrett play Ruy Blas or Don Casar De Bazan than either Hamlet or Othello. His voice and temperament are better attuned to the songs of the goal for than to the philosophy of the poet.

His voice and temperament are better attuned to the songs of the cavalier than to the philosophy of the poet.

Anticipating the wave of change that may one day give us the "Tour de Nesle," or "Rocambole," that may possibly revive for the sake of a younger generation "The Duke's Motto," "The Huguenot Captain," "Sixtus the Fifth," or "Amos Clarke," Mr. H. A. Jones and Mr. Wilson Barrett have written and composed "The Lord Harry," taking us straight away to the days of the Cavaliers and Roundheads, during that desperate civil war when each familiar town of old England was surrounded by a beseiging army; when the Cavaliers was surrounded by a beseiging army; when the Cavaliers wore love-locks and the Puritans cursed them; when one side cried for King Charles and another for Cromwell, at the wore love-locks and the Furitans cursed them; when one side cried for King Charles and another for Cromwell, at the time that our noble cathedrals were being hacked and stormed by furious fanatics. But, for all that, there was plenty of valour in the Cavaliers' breasts, and much love also in the bosom of many a Puritan maiden. Love is the essential essence of every romantic drama. Your romantic hero must scale walls and assume disguises, get into prison and out again, before he can be considered worthy of his salt. Lord Harry Bendish is a hero after this familiar pattern—a Royalist to the backbone; with the pluck of twenty men, he scorns danger in order to be near the daughter of his greatest enemy. With his life in his hands, he ventures into a Somerset-shire town beseiged by the Royalists; he is caught, threatened with immediate execution, saved from death by the gentle maiden, who loves him better than her cause or family, is imprisoned, escapes, gets back to the Royalists, is suspected by them in turn, is nearly drowned in a flood, and eventually wins the girl who has risked her life for him, and for whom he would have willingly sacrificed his. Now, all this is very well, so far as it goes; but the question is, Does it go far enough? A plot should have some counter-plot; a stage story should contain a complication. All here is as clear as daylight. Lord Harry gets into a town, and gets out again; he is thrust into a prison and breaks the rotten hars. story should contain a complication. All here is as clear as daylight. Lord Harry gets into a town, and gets out again; he is thrust into prison, and breaks the rotten bars; he climbs on to a roof surrounded by water, and captures the boat of his enemy; he does very dashing things straightforwardly, but his career is never involved in any mystery. The game he plays before our eyes with his adversary is as easy to understand as the humble pastime known as "beggar my neighbour." It is simple, but unexhilarating. In a word, it is a thoroughly pleasant but a comparatively uneventful play; as the play panorama continues, it hilarating. In a word, it is a thoroughly pleasant but a comparatively uneventful play; as the play panorama continues, it never fails to delight the eye or soothe the understanding. Now we are in the Royalist camp in the pale green moonlight; now in the old baronial hall of a besieged town; now in the moonlit dungeon, with those dear old convenient doors that hide anyone they ought to hide when they are swung back, and with the age-worn bars that break at the first wrench of the muscular hero. Away we go again to a waste of water at and with the age-worn bars that break at the first wrench of the muscular hero. Away we go again to a waste of water at flood-time; one ivy-mantled cottage standing forlorn in a helpless lake; and at last we finish a series of delightful pictures at Cleeve Bay, with its great cliffs of old red sandstone, and its caves capable of hiding any amount of refugees from one side or the other. The play, written with singular skill and graphic power, eloquent when the Royalists talk, and sanctimonious when the Puritans whine—a play that is stamped with the hall-mark of literature—has an interest that centres solely in the King's officer, Lord Harry, and the Cromwellian maiden who is his companion in adversity. The restare scarcely involved in the plot, but play round and support the central figures. Mr. Willard, for instance, admirably made up as a sanctimonious officer of the godly, has little else to do but snarl at his generous-hearted rival. Mr. J. H. Clynds, the Puritan father, is talkative, but weak; and, as is ever the case with plays of this pattern, a very little of the canting manner of the Parliament men goes a very long way. Mr. George Barrett and Miss Lottie Venne—both excellent and popular by they are compelled from outset to finish to George Barrett and Miss Lottie Venne—both excellent and popular comedians—make the necessary drawling as palatable as possible; but they are compelled, from outset to finish, to repeat the same idea. Both Mr. Wilson Barrett and Miss Eastlake are seen and look at their very best; and, now that the play has got into good working order, they show as good romantic acting, divested of all fuss and flummery, as anyone would desire to see. A little temporary excitement unnerved Mr. Barrett on the first night; but he really acted so admirably when he addressed and mollified the angry pit, that no one can be really sorry there was a little disturbance, since they saw a rising storm quelled by the instant tact of a ready and determined man. Poor Miss Eastlake was not so fortunate; for, after all her energetic efforts and inspired moments of enthusiasm, she sprained her foot so badly when she flung

enthusiasm, she sprained her foot so badly when she flung herself in front of the "god of her idolatry" that she was unable to act for several evenings afterwards. Happily, this clever lady has now recovered; for we could ill spare Miss Eastlake and Miss Terry, also, from our scanty list of romantic bergings.

CITY ECHOES.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24 Two per cent is now the Bank of England rate of discount, and in the open market the tendency has been towards further and in the open market the tendency has been towards further ease, three-months' bills being discounted at less than 1½ per cent. Deposit allowances have also been lowered, the joint-stock banks giving 1 per cent, and the discount houses ½ per cent for money at call and 1 per cent at notice. On the Continent also, the value of money has further receded, and the Imperial Bank of Germany have reduced their official minimum from 3½ to 3 per cent. All this has naturally been in favour of Stock Exchange securities, which have, in addition, been affected by the growing impression that the troubles in the south-east of Europe are in a fair way of shortly disappearing. Accordingly, there has been an improvement in the price of Consols, Indian loans, and colonial and municipal issues. Foreign Government bonds also have fully shared in the firmer tone, and the upward movement in home railways has made further progress. With some exceptions, American lines have exhibited firmness, and New York and Lake Erie descriptions have been in special request, in connection with the settlement of the

progress. With some exceptions, American lines have exhibited firmness, and New York and Lake Erie descriptions have been in special request, in connection with the settlement of the disputes in the coal trade. The breaking-up of the trans-Continental Pool has had less effect than might have been expected. Canadian railways have been active, and mark an advance; and in South American issues there has been a general rise, including Mexican stocks.

Uruguayan bonds, which a week ago were dealt in as low as £36 l5s. per cent; have recovered to £41 on the reassuring announcements regarding the interest due on April 1. Messrs. Thomson, Bonar, and Co., have received from the Government of Uruguay the amount required for the London service.

The Great North of Scotland Railway Company, are, as usual, the first amongst the Scottish railways to notify the results of the half-year's working, and the announcement is disappointing, the ordinary stock-holders receiving a dividend at the rate of ½ per cent per annum, compared with 1½ per cent per annum for the six months to Jan. 31 last year.

For the seventh consecutive year, the dividend on the ordinary stock of the Surrey Commercial Dock Company is to be at the rate of 8 per cent per annum. The market value of the company's stocks has, however, in common with that of other undertakings of this class, fallen in market estimation during the past twelve months, but the price is still at a substantial pr mium, which is more than can be said of dock property in general. In the London Official List are given six leading companies, the nominal value of whose ordinary capital is £11,689,688, but at current prices the value is only £4,987,560, showing a shrinkage of £4,987,560, equal to 424 per cent. In February last year the market price of the aggregate capital was £7,776,959.

In connection with the acquisition by the Indian Government of the Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi Railway property,

In connection with the acquisition by the Indian Government of the Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi Railway property, the committee of shareholders have issued a circular, in which the committee of shareholders have issued a circular, in which they assert that the shareholders are entitled to the premium of £26 10s. per cent on the total capital issued; while the directors, in conjunction with the Secretary of State for India, state that they are only entitled to the premium on the portion of the capital called up. If the India Council do not recognise this claim, it is contended that the actual profit should be divided between the shareholders and stockholders in proportion to the capital held, and not as regards the capital paid up. According to the "Stock Exchange Year-Book for 1886," there are 14,436 shares of £5 each, having £5 paid up. It will thus be seen that the matter is an important one, and, to an outsider, the demand seems hardly warranted.

On Tuesday next the shareholders of the Artisans', Labourers', and General Dwellings Company, Limited, will Labourers', and General Dwellings Company, Limited, will meet to declare a dividend of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, making 5 per cent for the past year. This rate has been steadily maintained for some years past. Previous to the year 1879, however, the dividends fluctuated considerably,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent per annum having been distributed for the first three years after the registration of the company in January, 1867; while for the year 1877 only 2 per cent was paid. The area of the company's operations is constantly being enlarged, and the directors' report shows that steady progress in this direction has been made during the past year.

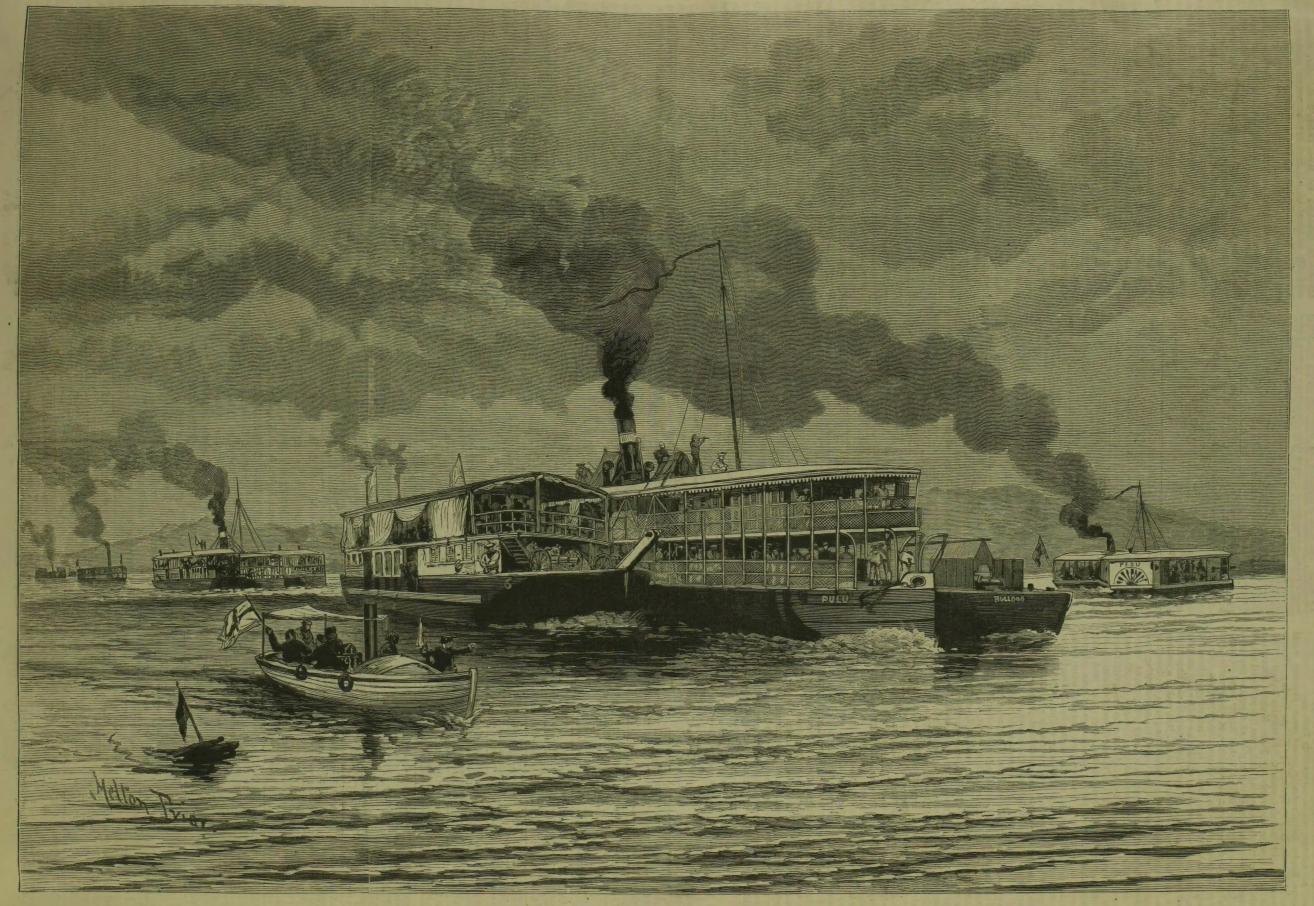
T. S.

THE ALLIED SQUADRONS AT CRETE. The preparations of the Kingdom of Greece for war by land The preparations of the Kingdom of Greece for war by land and sea against the Turkish Empire, to assert the Greek claim to additional territory in Epirus and Macedonia, have called for preremptory interference of the European Powers, determined to maintain peace in that part of the world. The Greek fleet has been forbidden, by a joint diplomatic communication, to take hostile action, and the naval squadrons of several nations lately assembled in the harbour of Suda Bay, on the coast of Crete or.-Candia, which belongs to Turkey, in order to watch the movements of Greek ships leaving the Piraus, the port of Athens. A sketch of the scene there has been sent order to watch the movements of Greek ships leaving the Piraus, the port of Athens. A sketch of the scene there has been sent us by Major Tucker, of the Royal Marine Artillery, on board H.M.S. Superb, accompanied with the following description:—
"The magnificent harbour of Suda Bay makes the huge ironelads of the European navies look no larger than pleasure-boats. In the distance is the entrance to the bay, with the Turkish redoubts on either hand. The squadrons of the several Powers have anchored, apparently without much attempt at any symmetrical formation; the British ironelads are at anchor two cables apart, with the corvette Carysfort and swift cruiser Iris at each end of the line, while the gun-boats are placed in line, nearer the shore. The British squadron is the largest here; and it should be observed that only the English ironelads are provided with torpedo defences, this being also the first time that we have used such appliances to protect our ships from a possible real attack. The booms give the vessels a curious air of being propelled by oars, like the warships of the ancients; but from the outer ends of these spars there are hanging steel nets, 30 ft. deep, forming a crinoline which will effectually ward off the submerged Whitehead ships of the ancients; but from the outer ends of these spars there are hanging steel nets, 30 ft. deep, forming a crinoline which will effectually ward off the submerged Whitehead torpedo, or hold a torpedo-boat while the Nordenfelt guns punish her rashness in approaching. There is a Turkish dockyard on the right, but only so called from courtesy, or in sarcasm, for there is no dock, and no workshop of any importance. The snow on the distant hills, notably on Mount importance. The snow on the distant hills, notably on Mount in the sale when the same into the valleys; but we have not importance. The snow on the distant hills, notably on Mount Ida, should drive the game into the valleys; but we have not yet had much shooting. It is no new thing to be warned against brigands, and probably it is not safe to ramble far from the fleet. The Greeks, who compose the majority of the country population, know that we are here to coerce Greece; and the Turks, mostly soldiers, seem ready enough for war. The British Mediterranean Squadron is under the command of Admiral Lord John Hay; but the command will be taken by the Duke of Edinburgh when his Royal Highness arrives at Suda Bay.

The Rev. W. H. Flecker, late Head Master of the City of London College School, has been appointed Head Master of the Dean Close Memorial School, Cheltenham, which is to be opened after Easter.



SKETCHES AT THE DELHI CAMP OF EXERCISE, BY LIEUTENANT OFFLEY SHORE, 18th BENGAL CAVALRY.



THE BURMAH EXPEDITION: FLOTILLA, WITH TROOPS ON BOARD, GOING UP THE IRRAWADDY TO BHAMO.

FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. MELTON PRIOR.

#### MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Messrs. Boosey and Co.'s "Diamond Music Books" are maintaining their popular interest. Parts 34 and 35 are devoted, respectively, to songs by Balfe and songs for boys. Ten favourite pieces by the composer of "The Bohemian Girl" and other favourite operas are given in the one case, and twenty pleasing vocal melodies from various sources form the contents in the other instance. Even in these days of cheapness, the price of this neatly engraved and well printed serial—sixpence per number—is an astonishing fact.

Messrs. Boosey have recently issued some pleasing vocal pieces. "Winds in the Trees," by Mr. A. Goring Thomas (composer of the popular operas, "Esmeralda" and "Nadeshda"), is a song to words by Miss Muloch, from the German. The melody is flowing and graceful, and well set off by an accompaniment consisting largely of arpeggio passages. Mr. J. L. Molloy's songs, "Only Youth is Happy" and "Claude Daval," are good specimens, respectively, of the graceful and robust styles, each possessing a distinctive character. Mr. F. L. Moir's duet, "Echoes," is a very melodious piece for soprano and mezzo-soprano, in which the voices are happily blended and contrasted. If sung by sympathetic singers, it cannot fail to please. "Effie," by A. H. Beb.end, is a setting of lines by Adelaide Proctor, in which the gentle sentiment of the words is very successfully reflected in some flowing and melodious phrases, lying within an easy compass of voice. "The Garonne" and "Vanderdecken," songs by Stephen Adams, are worthy the reputation of one who has gontributed largely and successfully to this class of composition. Like other pieces mentioned above, these songs have met with extansive favour in their public performance by some of our most eminent vocalists. "Under Green Leaves," song by L. Denza, has a light, tripping melody, somewha in the Italian style, and suitable for voices of any calibre. Mr. F. E. Weatherly's song, "Cousins," is a favourable specimen of the English ballad style—simple and unaffected,

with an appendix, containing an epitome of the technical history of music from the earliest ages to the present time. An index and a chronological table, and many portraits and other illustrations, add to the value of the volume.

At a meeting of the Court of Assistants of the Sons of the Clergy Society, last Saturday, Mr. Paget Bowman presented a number of applications, mainly for aid in the education of the children of clergymen. Besides several grants towards education in schools and colleges, help was given for emigration, musical training, apprenticeship to an architect, hospital training, and outfit on going out as governess, illustrating the comprehensive character of the corporation's work. The total amount granted was £900. The total amount granted was £900.

WHAT IS YOUR CREST and WHAT IS YOUR MOTTO? YY Send Name and County to CULLETON'S Heraldic Office. Plain Sketch, 33, 6d.; colours, 7s. The arms of man and wife blended. Crest engraved on seals, rings, books, and steel dies, 8s. 6d. Gold Seal, with crest, 20s. Solid Gold Ringlescarat, Hall-warked, with crest, 42s. Manual of Heraldry, 46 Engravings, 3s. 9d. T. CULLETON, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane).

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Mephistopheles, Mr. Irving; Martha, Mrs. Stirling; Margaret, Miss Ellen Terry,
Box-office (Mr. J. Hurst) open from Ten to Five. Seats can always be booked at
the Theatre, and for five weeks in advance; or by letter. Carringes at 10.50;
MR. IRVING begs to say, in answer to numerous letters that only a limited

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.-Mr. WILSON BARRETT, 19 9s.; Stalls, 10s.; Dress Circle, 6s.; Upper Boxes, 3s. Box-office, 3.30 th Free fees. Doors open 7.30. Carriages at 10.50. Business Manager, Mr. John Cobbe,

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THE PRINCE'S.—Mrs. LANGTRY.—ENEMIES.—Sole Proprietor, Mr. EDGAR BRUCE.—SEASON under the management of Mrs. LANGTRY. EVERY EVERYING, at Eight, a new Comedy-Drama, in five acts, entitled ENEMIES, written by Charles F. Coghlan, in which Mrs. LANGTRY and rull company will appear (see alaly papers). Doors open 7.49, commence Eight. Carriages, Eleven. Box-office (Mr. Hamilton) open Eleven. to Five. Theatre Bighted by electricity. MATINEE of ENEMIES, SATURDAY NEXT, at Two.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS'
NEW AND MAGNIFICENT ENTERTAINMENT,
EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT.
MONDAY, WEDDESDAY, and SATURDAY. THREE and EIGHT.
Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets and Places, Austin's Office, St. James's Hall.

JAPAN IN LONDON.—Hyde Park. DAILY, from 11 a.m.
J to 10 p.m. THE JAPANESE VILLAGE, Robuilt on an elaborate scale. All amusements Free, at Twelve, Three, Five, and Eight, in the new Shobaya.
Native and Military Bands. Admission, One Shilling, Wednesdays, Half-a-Crown, After Six, 1s. Children Half-price. Originator and Managing Director,
TANNAKER BUHGROSAN.

On the 18th Inst., at St. John's, Croydon, by the Rev. L. E. Shelford, Vicar of St. Matthew's, Upper Clapton, and the Rev. Hargreave E. Trimmer, John Morgan, elder son of John Morgan, of Studley, Warwickshire, to Annie Charlotte, third daughter of Francis J. Hartridge, of Hillside, East

The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

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Fares—Single, 34s., 25s., 18s., ; Return, 57s., 41s., 32s.
Powerful paddle-steamers, with excellent cabins. &c.
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Tourists' Tickets are issued, enabling the holder to visit all the principal places of interest.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS, see Time-Book, to be obtained at Victoria, London Bridge, or any other Station; and at the following Branc Offices, where Tickets may also be obtained:—West-End General Offices, 28, Regen circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel-buildings, Traflagar-square; Hay's Agent Cornhill; and Cook's Ludgate-circus Office.

(By order).

J. P. Knight, General Manager.

ONTE CARLO, in its endeavour to diversify the brilliant and exceptional tainments offered to the Cosmopolitan High Life frequenting the shores of fediterranean during the Winter Season 1885-6, has much pleasure in announche following remarkable representations, for which purpose Mr. Fabian has it y engaged:

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THE INTERNATIONAL PIGEON-SHOOTING AT MONACO, 1885-6.
GRAND INTERNATIONAL MEETING.
Stand will be opened every Monday and Friday until Feb. 28 for Pools

and Matches.

A Second Series of Meetings will take place immediately after the GRAND CONCOI RS, and be continued until March 10, every Tuesday, Friday, and Saturday, Thursday and Friday, March 11 and 12: The Grand Prix de Cloture. An object of Arr and 300f., will be followed by a Third Series of Meetings until April. For full particulars, address M. A. BLONDIN, Secretary, Pigeon-Shooting, Monte Carlo.

Hotel des Bains.

MONTE CARLO is supplied with the following superior Hotels:—Grand Hôtel de Paris, the Grand Hôtel, the Victoria, Hôtel des Anglais, Grand Hôtel de Monte Carlo, Hôtel de Russle, Beau Rivage, &c.; and furnished villas, together with excellent apartments, are to be obtained.

WINTER

INTERNATIONAL THE CLUB NAUTIQUE,

PROGRAMME OF THE FETES. Saturday, February 27, Battle of Flowers. Friday, March 5, Arrival of King C

Saturday, March 6, GRAND CORSO DE GALA; Battle of Flowers, and Confetti; Dressed Cars, Decorated Carriages, Cavalcades, Masqueraders on Foot, Groups of Male and Female Masqueraders. Special Prizes—7000 francs. Fête de Nuit: Moccoletti, Concert.

Monday, March 8, GRAND CORSO DE GALA; Battle of Flowers, Confetti. Distribution of Prizes and Banners to the best Decorated Carriages; Illuminations, Fireworks, Torchlight Procession, and

Burning of King Carnival. The dates have been selected so as not to clash with the Nice Carnival; thus visitors at either town can assist at both the Fêtes.

NOVELLO'S ORATORIO Conductor, Mr. Mackenzic. CONCERTS.

TABAT MATER (Dvorák), to be followed by THE WATER LILY (Goetz) and THE HOLY SUPPER OF THE APOSTLES (Wagner), at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on TUESDAY NEXT.

TABAT MATER (Dvorák).—Madame Albani, Madame Patey,
Mr. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley, on TUESDAY NEXT. Stalls, los. 6d.: Balcony. 5s.;
Admissions 2s. 6d. Tickets to be obtained at Novello, Ewer, and Co.'s, I, Bernersstreet, W., and 80 and 81, Queen-street, E.C.; the usual Agents; and at Austin's
Ticket-office, St. James's Hall.

MUSIC.

The second Crystal Palace Concert of the year (the twelfth of the present series) included the appearance of the great contrathe present series) included the appearance of the great contra-bassist, Signor Bottesini, who played, with marvellous skill, two movements of his concerto and his fantasia on "Nel cor piu." M. Delibe's characteristic series of dance pieces in the old style, composed for Victor Hugo's drama, "Le Roi s'Amuse," was another novelty here in the programme, which also included more familiar orchestral pieces, and vocal solos effectively rendered by Miss Thudichum. Mr. Manns was cordially received on his first appearance as conductor this year, Mr. Mackenzie having occupied the post at the previous concert.

Herr Franke's second chamber concert of the new series—at Prince's Hall, on Tuesday evening—included the reappearance of his excellent vocal quartet, Miss Hamlin, Miss L. Little, Mr. Winch, and Mr. Fisher, who sang with the same good effect as at the first concert, their performances on Tuesday having been in a series of characteristic "Toscanische Rispetti" (popular songs of Tuscany), by Julius Röntgen, and in the first set of Brahms's "Liebes-Lieder Walzer." MM. Laistner, Peiniger, Stehling, and De Swert contributed to the instrumental portion of the programme, and Mr. Frantzen acted as conductor, assisted at the piano by Miss A. Hare. The third concert will take place on March 9.

The last of Mr. John Boosey's evening London Ballad

The last of Mr. John Boosey's evening London Ballad Concerts of the series took place at St. James's Hall this week, when the programme comprised some favourite old English songs, rendered by eminent vocalists, interspersed with pianoforte and violin solos, performed, respectively, by M. De Pachmann and Madame Norman-Néruda. Last week's concert included some favourite vocal pieces of Sir Arthur Sullivan's composition. The last of the morning Ballad Concerts will take place next Wednesday.

The Students' Chamber Concert at St. James's Hall

The Students' Chamber Concert, at St. James's Hall, yesterday (Friday) week, gave good proofs of progress on the parts of several pupils in vocal and instrumental performance, and in composition. On the evening of the same date a similar display was made at the Royal College of Music, Kensington - Gore, the results of which were eminently catisfactory. satisfactory.

Herr Bonawitz gave one of his interesting historical pianoforte recitals at 175, New Bond-street, last Saturday afternoon, when he performed old harpsichord pieces and modern pianoforte works, of various schools and styles, ranging over a period of more than two centuries.

An excellent concert was given last Saturday, at St. James's Hall, by the Strolling Players' Amateur Orchestral Society.

Hall, by the Strolling Players' Amateur Orchestral Society.

Two very special events are included in this week's musical proceedings—the performance, at the Royal Albert Hall, by command of her Majesty, of Gounod's oratorio, "Mors et Vita," yesterday (Friday) afternoon; and the opening of her Majesty's Theatre this (Saturday) evening for, a season of Italian opera at popular prices, under the direction of M. Corillon. The solo vocalists announced for Gounod's oratorio are the same as at its first production at last year's Birmingham Festival:—Madame Albani, Madame Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley. The list of singers engaged for the opera scheme comprises the names of Mdlles. Dalti, Sifft, Revel, Savelli, Osélio, Bojenko, and Cherèni; Signori Fernando, Vizzani, Tizzoni, Mascheroni, Genovesi, Bolton, Reuss, and Brenelli; and, for four farewell performances, Signor Tamberlik. "Il Trovatore" is announced for the opening night, "Faust" for Monday, "Lucia" for Tuesday, "Lucrezia Borgia" for Wednesday, "Rigoletto" for Thursday, and a repetition of "Faust" for the following Saturday.

Mr. Gustav Ernest gave the last of his three Chamber Concerts, at Prince's Hall, on Thursday evening, with a well contrasted programme, including his own elever pianoforte performances and the co-operation of other eminent artists, instrumental and vocal.

Mdlle. Kleeberg gave a pianoforte recital, at St. James's Hall, on Wednesday afternoon, when her programme comprised a varied selection from the works of several classical composers.—Madame Henrietta Whyte and Madame Eugene Oswald gave a concert on Thursday evening, at Steinway Hall.

The Monday Popular evening concert of next week will include the first appearance this season of Herr Joachim, as leading and solo violinist.

The fifth, and last but one, of Novello's Oratorio Concerts will take place at St. James's Hall next Tuesday evening, when Dvorák's "Stabat Mater" will be performed, followed by Goetz's cantata "The Water Lily," and Wagner's "The Holy Supper of the Apostles." Madame Patey, Mr. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley are announced as solo vocalists.

The Philharmonic Society will open its seventy-fourth season at St. James's Hall next Thursday evening.

Nineteen open free scholarships, out of the fifty in the Royal College of Music, become vacant at Easter, the council having determined to prolong the time of the remainder for a year, on the ground of merit. The fact has been notified to the municipal authorities of the United Kingdom, and 169 centres of examination have been appointed. Tuesday, the 16th inst., was named as the final day for receiving applications. It is said that 655 candidates have registered their names. These will be sifted by the honorary examiners in the localities; and those who pass will go up to the college for the final competition before the director and board of professors on March 18 and following days.

Mr. J. W. Mellor, Judge Advocate-General, was on Tuesday re-elected for Grantham without opposition.

Major Eustace Beaumont Burnaby, of the Reserve of Officers, has been elected City Marshal in the room of the late Major Campbell. There were twenty-one candidates.

On the conclusion of the inquiry into the death of Mr. E. T. Bartlett, the jury found that death was caused by chloroform administered by Mrs. Bartlett, and that the Rev. G. Dyson was accessory before the fact.

A meeting of the unemployed, convened by the Social Democratic Federation, took place on Sunday in Hyde Park. Contingents came from every part of London; and speeches were delivered from three waggonettes, in the neighbourhood of the Reformers' Tree. There were some slight disturbances. Some of the men engaged with the demonstrators were charged on Monday at Bow-street, Marlborough-street, and Southwark Police Courts with riotous conduct. Two men were fined, and one was remanded. one was remanded.

At the twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, opened on Tuesday, at the Westminster Townhall, Mr. C. M. Norwood, who presided, said that the great modern extension of means of international communication had made the entire civilised world one great market, and it was necessary for England to bestir herself speedily if she would maintain her commercial position. The question of the industrial depression was largely referred to during the day. Sir Bernhard Samuelson, M.P., was elected president for the ensuing year.

#### PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS. (From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

Who would have expected to hear of a prize-fight taking place in the suburbs of Paris! Making due allowance for that element of the unforeseen, which is traditionally peculiar to Paris—I know not why—who was not astonished to find to Faris -1 know how way who was not astonished to find that Greenfield and Smith had been pounding each other at Maisons-Laffitte? Of course, the combat was worse than double Dutch to the French, who, for that matter, took no Maisons-Laffitte? Of course, the combat was worse than double Dutch to the French, who, for that matter, took no interest in it, except to comment upon it as a proof of the innate brutality of the Anglo-Saxon nature. "The Englishman," writes our Parisian journalist, "is a masterpiece of creation in the way of an ideal brute—a fine, tranquil, and unconscious brute." The riots in London have given the French further opportunities for uncomplimentary remarks about our national characteristics. One may even say that the Parisians observe, with some satisfaction, that they have not a monopoly of Anarchists and Revolutionaries. After all, the modern Parisian Revolutionaries do not seem to be very dangerous. Their mission is to force the comparatively moderate men to hold together; and nowadays the comparatively moderate men include the Radicals, who have altogether broken with the Revolutionaries. The heroes and leaders of the Revolutionaries are now the Deputies of Paris, Basly and Camélinat; and Boyer, the Deputy of Marseilles. On Sunday we had our revolutionary meeting, just as the Londoners had; but, happily, without violence. The speeches were much the same in tone as that of Mr. Hyndman; the resolutions voted were the same in spirit, but the audience was far less in earnest. The fact is that the Parisian revolutionary meetings have degenerated into a kind of dominical amusement. The public go for the fun and excitement; the orators "spout" because they make money out of the comedy. At present anarchy and revolution in Paris are more a comedy than a tragedy. The Socialist evolution will be due, not to the Sunday orators, but to the gradual reforms which are being studied in the Parliament. the Sunday orators, but to the gradual reforms which are being

studied in the Parliament.

The great question in the Chamber of Deputies during the past week has been that of the expulsion of the Princes, which will come on for discussion next week, after the Parliamentary Committee has reported on it. Prince Napoleon evidently does not wish to be exiled, for he has written a letter to the Senators and Deputies protesting against the injustice of placing the Bonapartes and the Orleans in the same category. The former Bonapartes and the Orleans in the same category. The former represent national sovereignty, the latter hereditary right. "How can the Chamber," asks Prince Napoleon, "think of comprehending in the same bill of proscription those traditional adversaries, the Bonapartes, who have always been defenders and soldiers of the Revolution, and the Bourbons, whose destiny it is to combat or betray the Revolution?" Prince Napoleon's distinction is not generous, however subtle

As is generally the case in Paris, an artistic question will provoke more comment and discussion in print and in conversation than the gravest debate in the Chamber. The Deputies have the reputation of being tiresome, and their profession is not very highly esteemed. On the other hand, the comedians of the stage enjoy vogue and popularity, and constant curiosity is felt about their sayings and doings. At present the theme of gossip is the battle now going on at the Comédie Française between the partisans of the classical and of the modern repertory—a battle in which the Government, of the modern repertory—a battle in which the Government, the Minister of Fine Arts, the manager, and the actors are all concerned, and divided against each other. The matter will doubtless end by a compromise; but, in the meantime, there is no small amount of intriguing and wire-pulling. Next Friday M. Renan's "1802" will be produced, in honour of the birthday of Victor Hugo. The scene is laid in the Elysian Fields, in the year 1802. The shades of illustrious men of letters are heard talking together on the hopes and prospects of the nineteenth century. The hero of the century, they prophesy, will be very great, if there is a hero at all, but, who will sing his praises? The hero indirectly suggested is, of course, Napoleon I. Corneille then says that a hero always finds his poet, and thereupon a genius (Mdlle, Reichemberg) course, Napoleon I. Corneille then says that a hero always finds his poet, and thereupon a genius (Mdlle. Reichemberg) appears, and cries, in a lyrical transport, that, at that very moment, a poet is being born who will combine the best qualities of Corneille, Racine, Boileau, Voltaire, and Diderot, and that this poet will be Victor Hugo. The back scene then opens and discloses the bust of Hugo, crowned with laurel, and surrounded by all the members of the Comédie Française, clad in the costumes of the characters of Hugo's plays, and offering palms and flowers in testimony of admiration.

Will the Exhibition of 1889 take place or not? The Minister of Commerce, M. Lockroy, says "Yes," and in an interview yesterday with a delegation from the Municipal Council the Minister added that the Exhibition would be universal, and that, even if Austria and Germany abstain, their manufactures will be represented by the exhibits of syndicates. In short, M. Lockroy declared that the conversations of the

manufactures will be represented by the exhibits of syndicates. In short, M. Lockroy declared that the conversations of the French Ambassadors with foreign Governments had been much exaggerated. A Universal Exhibition, he added, is necessary to show that French commerce, in spite of hatred and envy, is not in a state of decadence. M. Lockroy will bring his report before the Chamber on Saturday, and demand the immediate vote of credits for the Exhibition. The Municipal Council desires that the Exhibition shall take place on the Champ de Mars.

We hear from Madrid that the Infanta Eulalia has been attacked with severe sore throat, aggravated by intense fever but she is better. Her marriage, which was fixed for Feb. 27 has been postponed to March.

A new Ministry has been formed in Portugal.

The sixty-ninth anniversary of the birth of the King of

The sixty-ninth anniversary of the birth of the King of Holland was celebrated last Saturday with great rejoicings all through the Netherlands.

The second Court ball at the Royal Castle, Berlin, last week, was very brilliant. Sir E. Malet was present, with the Ambassadors of the other Great Powers. The Emperor again remained until midnight.—The Prince of Montenegro paid a long visit, on Thursday week, to the Russian Ambassador, and afterwards took lunch with the Crown Prince and Crown Princess. At a later hour, he made a second call on Prince Princess. At a later hour, he made a second call on Prince Bismarck.

On Sunday the Emperor of Austria gave a family dinner party in honour of the Prince of Montenegro. There was a formal dinner on Monday. Every possible attention is paid to the Prince by the Austrian Court.

the Prince by the Austrian Court.

Prince Alexander was greeted with great enthusiasm on his return to Phi ippopolis last week. He reviewed his troops, received the Mayor and the clergy, and, after attending a service at the Cathedral, was visited by the foreign Consuls.

The Grand Duke of Hesse, accompanied by his daughter, Pincess Irene, arrived at St. Petersburg on Monday afternoon. His Royal Highness was received at the railway station by the Czar and the Russian Grand Dukes.

By a telegram from New York, we learn that a fire has occurred at Wilmington, North Carolina, causing the destruction of several wharves, warehouses, and private buildings.

Canada has the longest line of continuous rails, running east and west, on the American continent. This means that Canada has the biggest railway in the world.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to approve the appointment of Sir William Comer Petheran, Chief Justice of the High Court at Allahabad, to be Chief Justice of the High Court at Calcutta, in succession to Sir Richard Garth, who is about to retire.

A coalition Ministry for Victoria has been formed, composed as follows:—Premier, Colonial Treasurer, and Commissioner of Railways and Roads, the Hon. Duncan Gillies! missioner of Railways and Roads, the Hon. Duncan Gillies; Chief Secretary, the Hon. Alfred Deakin; Attorney-General, the Hon. Henry Wrixon; Minister of Lands and Agriculture and of Mines, the Hon. John Dow: Minister of Public Instruction, the Hon. Charles Pearson; Commissioner of Public Works, the Hon. John Nimmo; Commissioner of Trade and Customs, the Hon. W. F. Walker; Minister of Justice, the Hon. Henry Cuthbert; Minister of Colonial Defence, the Hon. James Lorimer; Minister of Mines, the Hon. John James; Postmaster-General, the Hon. F. T. Derham. The Victorian Parliament has been dissolved, and new elections will be held on March 5. The Hon. Duncan Gillies has issued his electoral manifesto, in which he maintains the principles of the educational law, and adheres to the present fiscal policy. The educational law, and adheres to the present fiscal policy. Premier states that he is prepared to amend the elective law, and will propose a scheme for extensive works of irrigation. In conclusion, he declares that, in view of the sound financial condition of the country, no fresh taxation will be imposed.

The New South Wales Ministry has resigned, and Sir Patrick Jennings has been charged with the formation of a new Cabinet.

#### BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

The Prince of Wales has consented to open the artisans' dwellings, Chatham-gardens, Hoxton, in course of erection by the trustees of some City charities. The ceremony will take place in May.

The Carpenters' Company have granted £500 towards the fund for the People's Palace in East London.

The Corporation of the City of London have voted 200 gs. towards the reduction of the debts of St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin.

The twenty-sixth anniversary festival of the Solicitors' Benevolent Association will be held at the Albien, Aldersgate-street, on Wednesday, June 30, when Mr. Gregory, M.P., has consented to preside.

At a recent court of the Leathersellers' Company, donations amounting to £1569 were ordered to be made to various hospitals and other institutions.

The Board of Trade have awarded a gold medal to Nishima Toshihisa, Mayor of the village of Osawa, in the prefecture of Hakodate, Japan; a binocular glass to Hara Kensaburo, schoolmaster; and money gratuities to Fujiki Kintaro, a clerk in the Mayor's office; and to Sasaki Yerkichi and Terazawa Soyemon, residents in the above-named village, in recognition of their humanity and kindness to the shipwrecked crew of the British steam-ship Greatham Hall, on Jan. 19, 1885. This vessel stranded on the rocks off Osawa in a snowstorm, and became a total wreck. became a total wreck.

#### REWARDS FOR GALLANTRY.

REWARDS FOR GALLANTRY.

The Royal Humane Society's medal for saving life in the late Burmese expedition has been awarded to H. Bowden, of H.M.S. Mariner. The case was recommended by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. It appears that, on the date of the occurrence (Dec. 10), the steamer Tigris went aground on her passage to Mandalay. A steam-launch was made fast to her paddle-box by the bow, being unable to get alongside on account of the current. While several seamen and marines were getting into it, one of the latter, named Leech, fell overboard, fully accoutred. He did not appear on the surface for more than half a minute, and was then being carried down the stream by a strong current, when Bowden jumped overboard, swam out, and supported him until other assistance arrived. The medal has also been awarded to Gunner F. Osborne, Eastern Division Royal Artillery, for a gallant act performed at Sheerness on the night of the 16th ult., whereby he saved the life of G. Cook. The clasp of the society (the recipient having previously received the medal) has also been awarded to A. E. Coleman, captain of the maintop of H.M.S. Bellerophon, and the medal to J. Hewitt, A.B., of the same ship, for saving J. Hoskyn and J. Mitchell at Plymouth Sound on the 13th ult. Medals have also been awarded to A. Booth, a collier, for saving F. Brown, aged eleven and attempting to save two others at a great risk also been awarded to A. Booth, a collier, for saving F. Brown, aged eleven, and attempting to save two others, at a great risk to his own life, at Amesbury Park, Notts, and to J. W. Leary, a lad of fourteen, for saving Miss Mina Key, daughter of the Rev. Bishop Key, who slipped off the rocks at Umtata, South Africa, into deep water. Testimonials recording the services rendered, and the acknowledgment of the society have also been awarded to Major Wortham, 60th Rifles, for saving two boys who broke through the ice on a pond at Bromley, Kent, Jan. 20; to H Gould, for saving Private A. Mawer, 1st Lincolnshire Regiment, in a frozen pond at Sleaford, Lincolnshire; to Lance-Corporal W. Jiffkins, 2nd West Riding Regiment, for saving, in the canal at Aldershott, Caroline Blackman, who attempted suicide; to J. E North, for saving two boys who broke through the ice at Crofton, near Wakefield; and to E. Cole, for rescuing two boys at Horse-heath, Cambridgeshire. also been awarded to A. Booth, a collier, for saving F. Brown, broke through the ice at Crofton, near Wakefield; and to E. Cole, for rescuing two boys at Horse-heath, Cambridgeshire.—
The Chapter of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, at a meeting held last week, at St John's-gate Sir (Edward Perrott presiding), awarded silver medals to Mr. William Thomas, mining engineer, T. E. Richards, L. Pritchard, G. Thomas, D. Thomas, R. Jones, W. Clee, and D. Edwards, for conspicuous heroism displayed by them in taking measures to avert further destruction of life at the disastrous explosion at the Mardy Colliery in December last, when some 400 lives were saved by their exertions. A silver medal was also voted to John Pearey, a railway porter. silver medal was also voted to John Pearey, a railway porter, of Chester-le-street, for saving, at great personal risk, a child who had strayed upon the line and was in imminent danger of being run over by the Scotch express.

The President of the United States has awarded eight gold medals, which have been forwarded through the English Foreign Office to Turks Island, Bahamas, to the crews of two pilot-boats, for rescuing some of the crew of the American schooner J. M. Riley, which was lost on the rocks off the island in November last.

The Waterloo Cup was won yesterday week by Mr. Carruthers's Miss Glendyne; Mr. C. W. Lea's Let Go won the Waterloo Purse, and Mr. Mathers's Meols Hero the Waterloo

"The Directory of Directors" for 1886 has just been published. It is a list of the directors of the joint-stock companies of the United Kingdom, and the companies in which they are concerned, with such other particulars as are considered likely to be of use and interest. There is an appendix at the end of this useful work, giving the latest changes. It is published at 1, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.

#### THE BURMAH EXPEDITION.

The advance of General Prendergast's force up the Irrawaddy The advance of General Prendergast's force up the Irrawaddy from Mandalay to Bhamo, with a view to secure the possession of the Burmese frontier towards China, was related in a former account. Our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, who accompanied the expedition in one of the leading vessels manned by the Naval Brigade, contributes several additional Sketches—those of the steam-boat flotilla, with the "flats" containing troops, going up the river; the flats, roofed over for shelter, are lashed alongside of the steamers; also, the view of Tsengoo, above Mandalay; and the approach view of Bhamo, which is a poor town, but situated in an important commercial position. Its geographical site is about one degree within the north a poor town, but situated in an important commercial position. Its geographical site is about one degree within the north temperate zone, and is about 900 miles from the sea. It stands high, on the left bank of the Irrawaddy, which here is about three-quarters of a mile wide. General Prendergast's steamers have been unable to get within two miles of the town. No doubt the channels have changed, as they do throughout the whole course of the Irrawaddy. Formerly, there was a bread and very doen channel, just under the town. there was a broad and very deep channel, just under the town, and the steamers were able to fasten up under the bank. Between the town and the high range of the Kachin hills extends a plain, about twelve miles wide, all cultivable land, but at present covered with bamboo jungle, varied by large clumps of the broad-leaved eng-tree and the tall, mast-like wood-cilktree. Only here and theverex trees a tree of the state o clumps of the broad-leaved eng-tree and the tall, mast-like wood-oil-tree. Only here and there are a few scattered huts, hedged in by a tangle of cactuses and bamboos, live and dead. The inhabitants are a mixed race, between the Burmese and the Shans of Momeit, over whom the King of Burmah in vain attempted to exert his authority. They are mostly wood-cutters, and lead a miserable life, though, under different conditions, they might have wide fields of rice, or cotton, or wheat, or mulberries. As it is, they act as go-betweens in the few negotiations the Kachins and the Burmese have with one another; but are occasionally treated as hostile. "For centuries," says an old resident in Bhamo, who wrote lately in the Pall Mall Gazette, "the main caravan route, 'the gold and silver road,' as it has been called, between Burmah and Western China, has been that over the hills from Bhamo along the valley of the Tapeng river. the twelveen Bhamo along the valley of the Tapeng river. Theebaw's casual way of collecting revenue, the main feature of which was the levying of the poll tax two or three times in the twelvemonth, whenever the Royal lotteries showed a falling off in receipts, and his utter inability to keep the hill tribes in order, have woefully reduced the commercial importance of the last place which the Irrawaddy flotilla steamers call at. Things came to such a pass that, just a year ago, Bhamo was actually seized by a combined band of Kachins, or Kakyens, and brigand Chinamen, supposed to be acting under the orders of Li-si-tai, the murderer of Markery, Thay held the place for meny weeks and productions. Margary. They held the place for many weeks, and would have held it altogether had it not been that they fell to quarrelling among themselves. Both sides entered into negotiations with the King's troops, both agreed to hand over the leaders of the other party, both got the bodies of some men who had died from natural causes, and alliered them to the Russmere conventer to the service of of some men who had died from natural causes, and delivered them to the Burmese commander to be crucified. Then the Kachins marched off to their hills, and the Chinamen made their way back to Manwyne. But Bhamo did not regain its trade. Now it will; but the question, rather needlessly raised, as we think, is, who is to hold the town? It is a place with European associations almost from the first moment we hear of it. We had a factory there in the beginning of the seventeenth century. Unfortunately, so also had the Dutch. The Burmese King demanded tribute of the merchants, and the Dutch not only refused to pay it, but were ill-advised enough to threaten to call in the Chinese to protect them. So little did the King of Burmah—then not protect them. So little did the King of Burmah—then not much larger than it was under King Theebaw—acknowledge the Chinese suzerainty, that he promptly expelled the Hollanders, and the English traders along with them. The Dutchmen never returned. We have; and it may be hoped it

is to stay."

The Earl of Dufferin, Viceroy of India, with Lady Dufferin, after staying some days at Mandalay, left that place this week, as we learn by telegraph, going down the river to Prome and Rangoon. It is stated that both Upper and Lower Burmah will be united into one province, under the government of Mr. Bernard. The administration will be carried on by English officials, but all minor posts will be filled by

The Political Resident at Manipur, Colonel Johnstone, C.S.I., The Political Resident at Manipur, coloner somesone, each, who has been very successful against the insurgents on the Burmese and Manipur frontier, was severely wounded on the 1st inst. By the latest advices, he was going on favourably. His force consists of Manipur and Naga irregulars, who find their own clothes, but are lightly taxed, on condition that they are a consists of Colonel Johnstone was made a C.S.I.

serve when required. Colonel Johnstone was made a C.S.I. for his relief of the head-quarters station in the Nagahills, when it was besieged in 1879 by several thousand insurgents, and the garrison, containing 500 British subjects, including English ladies and children, were at the last gasp for want of water.

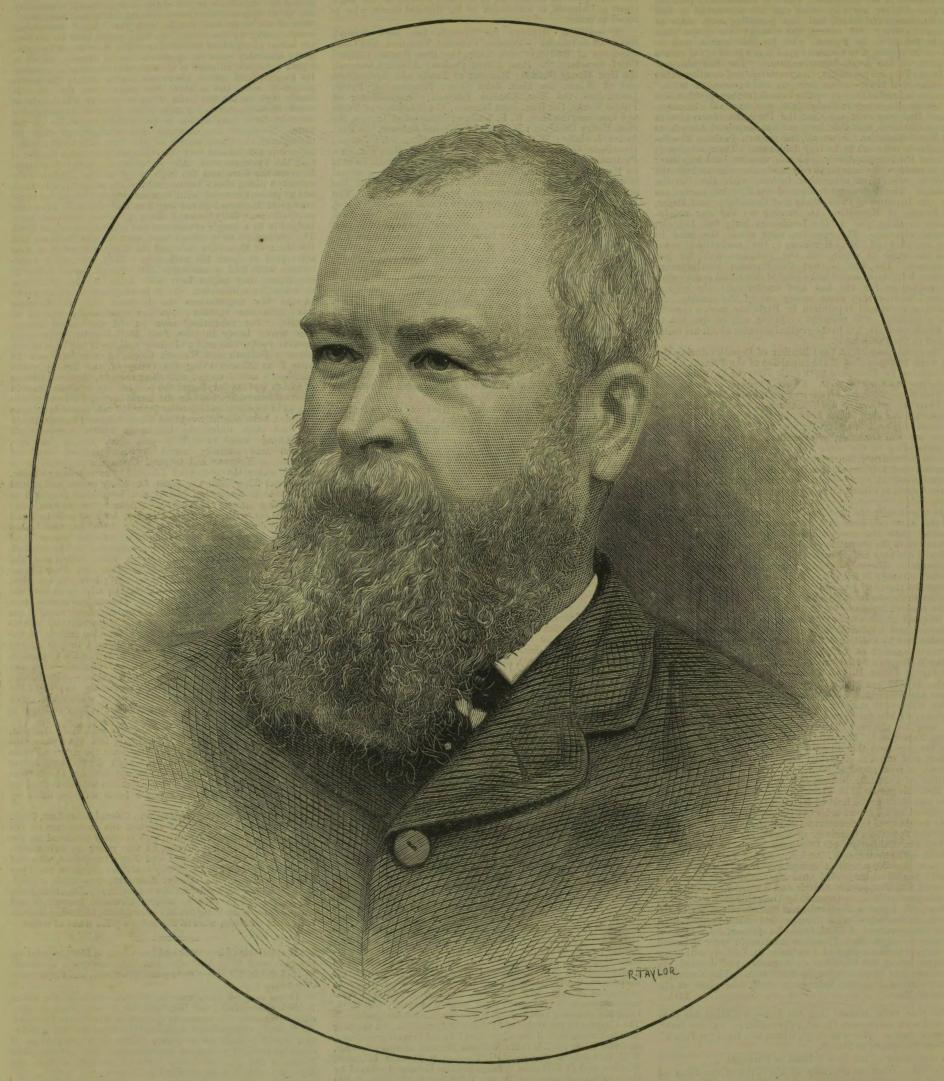
The arrivals of live stock and fresh meat at Liverpool during the past week from American and Canadian ports amounted to 1273 cattle, 258 sheep, 9088 quarters of beef, and 620 carcases

It was decided, at a meeting of subscribers to the Helen Prideaux Memorial Fund last Saturday, to establish a scholarship in medicine for women in memory of Miss Helen Prideaux. Sir W Gull, who presided, expressed the hope that the scholarship would lead all our corporate bodies to a recognition of educated medical women as practitioners. He said that Miss Prideaux had vindicated the right of women to take the highest positions in the medical profession.

The Lord Mayor presided at a meeting of the Mansion

The Lord Mayor presided at a meeting of the Mansion House Committee of the Fund for the Relief of the Unemployed, held on Monday. It was resolved that no part of the fund should be used for the relief of chronic distress, and that, as a general rule, no relief should be given to able-bodied single men with no one dependent upon them, except as a means of enabling them to obtain employment. It was stated means of enabling them to obtain employment. It was that the fund amounted to more than £60,000, of £18,000 had been voted to local committees. £1000 was awarded to the Beaumont trustees, to be expended solely in wages for work to be commenced; and £8500 was further voted to local committees

The Norfolk Chamber of Agriculture, at a meeting held at Norwich, last Saturday, to hear an address from Mr. C. S. Read on the subject of "Large and Small Farms," came to the following conclusions:—"Where the climate is dry, the land level and light, and arable fields are a good size, there large farms are best for the production of grain, meat, and wool. Moderate farms of 200 or 300 acres appear well adapted for the mixed husbandry of the eastern counties. Small farms are better stowns and are best adapted for dairy products, and for polk. towns, and are best adapted for dairy products, and for pork, poultry, and vegetables. Some small farms and plots of land, and a proportion of allotments, as well as good cottage gardens, are necessary in every parish.'



MR. HENRY BROADHURST, M.P., THE NEW UNDER-SECRETARY FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

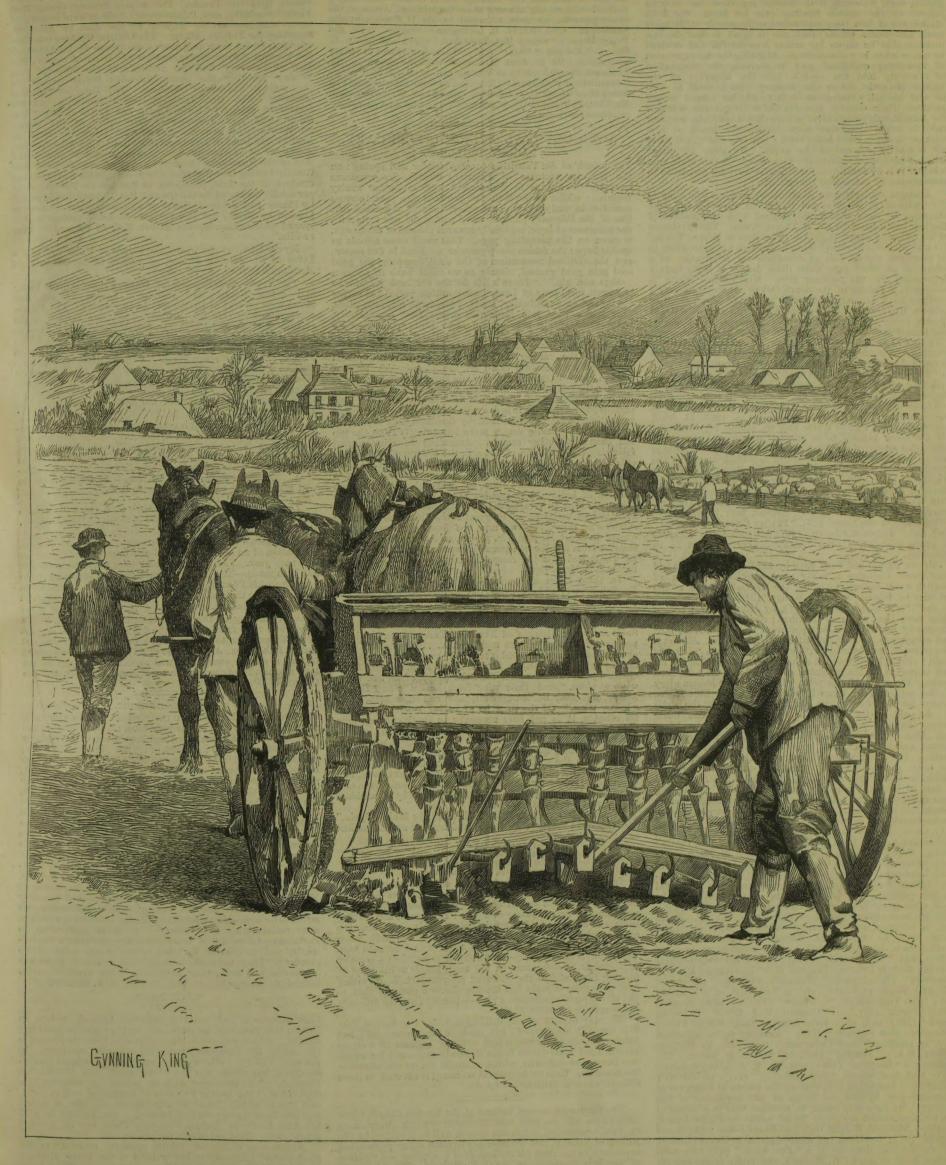
Mr. Henry Broadhurst, M.P., who has been appointed Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, was elected, by 5370 votes against 4043, in November last, for the representation of the Parliamentary division of Bordesley, Birmingham, having sat in the last Parliament for Stoke-on-Trent. Mr. Broadhurst was born in the year 1840, in a cottage near Littlemore, a village about three miles from Oxford. His father was the late Mr. Thomas Broadhurst, a journeyman stonemason. He learnt to read and write at the village school, which he attended when he could be spared from home. As in many of the rural districts, the garden attached to his father's cottage was of some value in helping to keep the pot boiling"; and his work in the garden and about the house prevented anything like regular attendance at school. When he was twelve years old, he left school; and at fourteen he commenced to assist his father and learn his trade. He remained there for two or three years; and then, according to custom, he left the home in which he had been reared to wander through the country in search of work. He was so

powerful and skilful that, although only seventeen years old, he was admitted a member of the Masons' Trade Union, and obtained journeyman's wages. In 1858 he was in London, working at the late Mr. George Myers' yard, but, finding himself "cribbed, cabined, and confined" in the huge city, he scon left it again for the less wages but purer air of the country. In the following year he returned to London, but again remained only a short time. His wanderings continued until 1866, when he came tack and permanently established himself in the metropolis. Although not liking it much better than before, he did away with the necessity of frequently breaking up his home, as he had married, some years previously, Eliza, the daughter of Mr. Edward Olley, a journeyman currier of Norwich. During his wandering life he travelled thousands of miles, and saw most places of note in the country. Work could always be found in and around London, whereas in the country constant employment could only be secured by going to places stant employment could only be secured by going to places where works of some importance were in progress.

Mr. Broadhurst was now to enter upon duties more

important than those of the artisan. He took an interest in politics; and the Reform agitation arising about that period, he joined the movement with his trade. As an officer of his trade society—unpaid, of course—he occupied a somewhat prominent position among the London masons in the lock-out in 1872. This was the first public affair in which he had to rely upon his own judgment in the conduct of important public business, and which was brought to an amicable termination with great and lasting advantage to the men. In the same year, being elected secretary of the Labour Representation League, he laid aside the chisel and hammer for life. During the three following years he was engaged principally in political work, but, on the resignation of the office by Mr. Howell, in 1875, he was pressed very much to become the secretary of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades' Union Congress. The appointment was not one which he quite desired, but, as he was elected before his decision was given, he consented to accept it.

For many years the working men of Stoke-on-Trent had contended for a workman member to represent them in important than those of the artisan. He took an interest in



AGRICULTURAL SCENES: FEBRUARY-DRILLING BARLEY.

Parliament. In two contests they had failed, but in 1878 the workmen joined the Liberal Association of the borough, and in the same year the name of Mr. Broadhurst, with those of others, was submitted to the association, from which to select a candidate to run with Mr. Woodall, a local manufacturer. Mr. Robert Heath and Dr. Kenealy were the other candidates; but as Mr. Woodall was certain of success, and Dr. Kenealy equally certain of defeat, the contest was between Mr. Broadhurst and Mr. Heath, the latter a wealthy coal and iron manufacturer, who had represented the borough for some time. When the votes were counted, the figures were as follow:—Woodall, 12,130; Broadhurst, 11,379; Heath, 5126; Kenealy, 1091. Mr. Broadhurst had not been very anxious for Parliamentary distinction; but when he had at last resolved to

become a candidate he fought bravely. There were six or eight speeches to be made every day at various places, thus involving considerable labour; and having his London work forwarded to him every day placed a great strain upon his physical endurance. The Liberal party worked loyally for him, employers and workmen alike giving him their influence and

their votes.

Mr. Broadhurst has received no education in the ordinary sense of the word. Everything that he knows he has learnt by hard, practical experience, and he ascribes most of his real education to his connection with the Trades' Union. He has great faith in Unionism, apart from its relation to the master and servant question, believing that it causes men to take a keener interest in all matters of importance to the nation.

A measure has been introduced into the House of Commons, under the patronage of Mr. Broadhurst, to facilitate divorce, by making it allowable for persons whose goods and chattels are not worth £25, to obtain a decree "nisi" in a county court; all other actions and matters matrimonial are to be allowed to come before county courts, under conditions of similar impecuniosity on the part of the promoters of such suits.

As the first Englishman or British subject really of the working class, who has become a Minister of State, Mr. Broadhurst's appointment is the mark of a new social and political era; and his personal merits are such as to justify

political era; and his personal merits are such as to justify our hearty congratulations.

The Portrait of Mr. Broadhurst is from a photograph by Mr. H. W. Cox, of New-street, Birmingham.

#### ART EXHIBITIONS.

ART EXHIBITIONS.

Sir John Millais' latest picture, "Bubbles," now on view at Messrs. Tooth's Gallery (Haymarket), is a far more satisfactory work than the majority of the single-child figures which he has exhibited of late years—his "Orphans" alone excepted. A little fair-haired boy, in a green velvet dress, is seated in a garden shed, watching with intense eagerness the varying colours of the bubble floating over his head. Sir John Millais has of late been reproached so frequently with hasty work and crude colour that one is glad to find in this instance that he shows his critics how careful and subdued he can be when he wishes to be so. In giving the real expression of wondering childhood, and in avoiding the temptation of throwing into the child's face the thoughts of the painter, the artist shows that mastery over himself, as well as over his art, which gives to Reynolds his almost unique position. There remains, however, the wider question, whether Sir John Millais' imaginative powers should not find a worthier field in works altogether more outside the limits of portraiture—even in their fancy form; but it is one which, after all, is wholly personal to the artist. He alone can judge whether his special talents are best shown in this style, and whether it is by excellence therein that he most desires to be remembered by succeeding generations. remembered by succeeding generations.

whether it is by excellence therein that he most desires to be remembered by succeeding generations.

Amongst contemporary water-colour painters who cling to the traditions of De Wint and David Cox, there are few more charming or more thoroughly imbued with the beauties of English landscape than Mr. R. Thorne Waite. The exhibition of his collected works, therefore, to be seen at Messrs. Vokins' (14 and 16, Great Portland-street), although not pretending to be complete, cannot fail to stimulate our admiration of a school of art which runs some little danger of being unduly depreciated by the younger men. Mr. Thorne Waite is essentially a painter of the South Downs: there is scarcely a swelling knoll or leafy copse with which he is not familiar between Rye and Arundel, and no picturesque ruin or ivy-clad church tower has escaped his notice. In some of his works, like that of the "Corn-field at Midhurst" (16), or "Amberley" (13), bathed in a glow of evening sun, he shows that delicate treatment of atmosphere and far-receding distances which give so much character to his work. In more important works, such as "The Shepherds' Meet" (97) and "Slindon" (95), we have an even finer perception of the peculiar beauties of the scenery of the southern England. In "The Gleaners Returning" (32), and again in "The First Furrow" (88), there are suggestions of the influence which George Mason, for a time at least, exercised on Mr. Thorne Waite, and we almost regret that he did not allow himself to be carried further on the road in which that master of modern pastorals was leading. "Hastings Beach" (94), with its busy crowd of fisherfolk attending the Dutch auction of the fresh-landed fish, shows Mr. Thorne Waite's skill in composing a picturesque group without confusion of colours or figures, and at the same time rendering Dutch auction of the fresh-landed fish, shows Mr. Thorne Waite's skill in composing a picturesque group without confusion of colours or figures, and at the same time rendering with no small power the animation of the scene. Amongst other works worthy of especial interest, may be mentioned "The Valley of the Arun" (23), "Fawley Creek" (89), "Rye" (98), and "Burpham Church" (101), all sufficiently different to prove that Mr. Thorne Waite's danger does not lie in monatory.

to prove that Mr. Thorne Waite's danger does not lie in monotony.

Messrs. Agnew and Sons have brought together at the Old Bond-street Galleries a fairly representative collection of English water colours, by which the successive stages of the art may be traced. In "The Bridge" (242), by J. Cozens, as in the "View of Llanberis" (182), by John Varley, we have little more than coloured drawings; and the colouring is so timorously applied that one perceives that the artists still had misgivings as to the results of their venture. Almost a like reproach may be made with regard to Turner's "Lake of Nemi" (204); but if we turn to his "Carnaryon Castle (7), we find ourselves in the presence of one of his most finished works. The body of the picture is full of the golden glory of the setting sun, beneath whose rays the blue water gleams and glitters as it lazily breaks against the walls of the old castle. There is, perhaps, only one other picture in the room which will compare with this—and that is De Wint's "Lancaster" (43), the original picture painted whilst the artist was a guest at Lowther Castle. The sharp lines of Lancaster Castle, rising above the town, stand out against the faint outline of the hills which lie beyond the Solway Firth, whilst the foreground is full of life and movement, as the drovers are urging their cattle across the bridge which spans the almost dried-up stream. It is pleasant, too, to be able to compare with such works David Cox in his charming landscape "On the Wye" (51), a truly pastoral scene, bathed in rich sunlight, and his still earlier works, "Rhyl Sands" (189) and "Windsor Castle" (253). Copley Fielding, another favourite of the past, is well represented by "A Coast Scene" (256) and "A Highland Landscape" (258); and W. Hunt by a glorious "Sunset" (269). Sir Augustus Callcott is scarcely so successful in his rendering of hazy light in water colours as he is in oils; nevertheless, his "View on the Medway" (196), land Landscape" (258); and W. Hunt by a glorious "Sunset" (269). Sir Augustus Callcott is scarcely so successful in his rendering of hazy light in water colours as he is in oils; nevertheless, his "View on the Medway" (196), with its heavy-laden barges, is thoroughly English. There are, in addition, some excellent sketches made in Spain, about 1827, by Sir David Wilkie, of which the most characteristic are "Old Castille" (190), a humorous group of figures, and "La Mancha" (193); whilst for architectural drawing there is Prout's "Prague" (5), "The Market Place at Augsburg" (124); James' Holland's exquisite sketch of "Titian's House at Venice" (6), in full blaze of a Venetian sun; "The Vestibule of St. Peter's" (14), by Louis Haghe; "Cley Church" (83), by F. Cotman; C. J. Lewis' "Battersea Reach" (121); and, once more straying afield, Walter Field's "Meadows near Sonning" (139). Amongst figure paintings may be mentioned the "Fisherman's Boy" (13), by William Collins, R.A.; "Fenella" (46), by Sir J. D. Linton; Mr. Anderson's "Reapers" (108); and Mr. E. A. Abbey's charmingly humorous sketch, "Responsibility" (115), an old lady and her two daughters, followed up the length of Brighton or Ramsgate pier by two old beaux of the beginning of the century. We have only space to mention that in addition to the pictures named are to be found works by Birket Foster, Clarkeyn Stanfold Wilfrid Rall, and Burne Jones' "Cupid and century. We have only space to mention that in addition to the pictures named are to be found works by Birket Foster, Clarkson Stanfield, Wilfrid Ball, and Burne Jones' "Cupid and Psyche" (91); two black and white sketches by Dante Rossetti, the water-colour drawing of a "Fen Farm" (64), the well-known work of Mr. R. W. Macbeth, and many others equally worthy of retires. worthy of notice.

The winter exhibition of water-colour drawings by the Dudley Gallery Art Society shows no sign of falling off, so far as numbers are concerned; and although there are no very distinctive works, yet the general level is quite up to the average standard. The president, Mr. Walter Severn, proves his claim to his position by several works, of which "The Trespasser" (46), a fallow deer and doe startled in their ramble across the snow-covered park, is the most noticeable. Miss K. Macaulay is making very steady progress, as displayed in "Battersea Bridge" (11) and the quaint sea-shore arrangement entitled "Drying Nets" (269). Mr. G. S. Walters' "Hymn of the Morning" (201) is a boldly conceived and happily executed study of water-fowl just leaving their night's resting-place among the rushes, and flying low over the surface The winter exhibition of water-colour drawings by the

of the scarcely lighted water. Mr. F. Hines's "Old Mill" (208) shows this artist's accustomed delicacy of touch and feeling; and Mr. Hubert Medlycott sends half-a-dozen pleasing sketches, and Mr. Hubert Medlycott sends half-a-dozen pleasing sketches, of which a "Reach on the Thames" (164) gives a good idea of the Essex banks of the river. The most ambitious work in the room is Miss Edith Berkley's "Granny, Tell me a Story" (156): an old woman and her coaxing child, broadly and simply painted, without any attempt at sentimentalism. Amongst the other pictures, we were attracted by Mr. D. Green's "Calm Sea-Reach" (99), Mr. G. B. Lillington's "Scilly" (92), Mr-Percy Dixon's "Sunny Day, Ross-shire" (226), and Mr. N. E. Green's "Mosque of Omar" (257). There is evidence of steady progress in Mr. St. John Mildmay's work, as shown in the "Palazzo Cesare" (194), at Venice, and in Mr. J. M. Donne's "Sentinels of Beer Head" (76); and to these names should be added those of Mr. H. J. Johnston (49), Mr. A. W. Weedon (68), Mr. F. C. Fairman (301), as amongst those who send promising or attractive sketches. or attractive sketches.

#### AGRICULTURAL SCENES: FEBRUARY. BARLEY DRILLING.

The month of St. Valentine touches winter and spring: on the 1st, the pictures of February display the wondrous anatomy of Nature in skeletonised trees and other wintry features: whilst on the 28th the youth of the year becomes features; whilst on the 28th the youth of the year becomes manifest in early flowers, and other signs of vegetable life. One of the February pictures upon which the eye rests with the pleasures of hope, especially towards the end of the month, is given on the preceding page. This rural scene affords us double hope; the folded sheep promise us lamb in due season, and the civilised mechanism of the drill, dropping the good and the civilised mechanism of the drill dropping the good and the civilised mechanism of the drill dropping the good and the civilised mechanism of the drill dropping the good and the civilised mechanism of the drill dropping the good and the civilised mechanism of the drill dropping the good and the civilised mechanism of the drill dropping the good and the and the civilised mechanism of the drill, dropping the good seed into good ground, assures us we shall have in autumn "cakes and ale." "There's life in the old land yet" is the universal rural song of Lent, during which period the spring sowings of oats and barley, beans, peas, tares, &c., take place. This year's very late Eastertide defers Lent considerably, but usually spring sowing and Lent begin coincidentally towards the end of February. As the turnip-fields last out, and as the season permits horses to work on the land, the farmer folds his sheep upon his valued roots, and as these are eaten off, the plough, day by day, follows close up, making a shallow furrow, deep enough to wrap in the soil not only the sheep manure, but also that oily residue which contact of the animals' bodies with the land surface produces, since it is desirable to prevent this fertilising emanation becoming volatilised by decomposition or washed away by rain. Barley draws more immediately from the top soil than most other cereals. According to climate, and following the character of the soil, the sowing of barley may extend from the end of February to the beginning of May. It is known, good crops often result from ninety days of a extend from the end of February to the beginning of May. It is known, good crops often result from ninety days of a favourable season — seed-time to harvest! The common rotation of barley after turnips has a secondary as well as primary reason to recommend it. The best turnip soils are also the best barley soils. So great is the difference of barley samples in value, that we now see feeding imported sorts quoted in Mark-lane at 17s. per qr., whilst mellow, pale-ale samples from our Eastern counties command up to 37s. per qr. In wheat and oats the range is only about 10s., whilst in barley it is 20s, per qr.

samples from our Eastern counties command up to 3/8. per qr. In wheat and oats the range is only about 10s., whilst in barley it is 20s. per qr.

In these times of agricultural depression we see the English grower of barley has less to fear from competition abroad than in respect to any other cereal. Sir John Barley-corn is at home in England. In France the Sarthe Department grows useful second and third rate malting samples, and the Saale and other districts of Northern Europe even rival the produce of Cambridgeshire and Norfolk. Hot climates only grow barley suitable as food for stock, even horses in Spain and Africa thriving on the thin, oat-like grain. Herodotus is credited with the statement that the people of Egypt, being without vines, "made their wine from barley"; and Messrs. Allsop, and other Burton brewers, now call their amber ales "barley wine." Of the varieties of barley and the range of its climate, it is not here necessary to speak, but we note that the straw of barley is deficient in nutriment, and is commonly only used for litter. If the healthy man, out in the open air, may quaff and enjoy good ale, so may the invalid owe much to the cooling and nourishing drink made from pearl barley. The pearl is a grain of barley decorticated, and is principally used for making Scotch broth. Lord Byron said he doctored himself successfully through a fever by prescribing, as food and drink, his pearl barley.

Much has been written by the author of "The Bible in Spain."

Much has been written by the author of "The Bible in Spain," and others, in praise of good ale; and here we add an ancient

and others, in praise of good are;
and pithy market axiom:

Who buys good land, buys many stones;
Who buys good meat, buys many bones;
Who buys good eggs, buys many shells;
Who buys good ale, buys nothing else.

Who buys good ale, buys nothing else.

In conclusion, let us turn from our February realistic Picture, and travel onward, in fancy, to the harvest picture of Barley! This is a dream of light and shade, and a visible song, as the breeze passes over the silky, green, and waving surface of a barley-field. So charming is this sight that the country visitor invariably stops, pausing in his walk, when first he sees, over a fence, the undulating picture beneath him. The pause is involuntary—much the same as when a rambler in Dovedale, at some turn in the road, pauses as his sense of hearing first catches the murmur of a waterfall. In either case, the senses of sight and hearing derive a pleasure that, to be fully enjoyed, commands a rest—a pause—from the ordinary commonplace emotions of life.

be fully enjoyed, commands a rest—a pause—from the ordinary commonplace emotions of life.

We may remark of the drilling-machine represented that it is one still much used; but modern engineering skill has patented automatic drills, which will sow manure as well as various sized seeds—from beans to turnip seed—and for which two horses are sufficient, whilst a single driver can attend to the machine. Thus an important economy is effected, in these afternative or a single driver in drilling harley for difficult days, in drilling barley, &c.

The thirteenth annual festival of the London Church Choir The thirteenth annual residual of the London Church Choir Association will be held next Thursday evening, March 4, at St. Paul's Cathedral, when the sermon will be preached by the Bishop of London, and the offertory devoted (after payment of expenses), to the fund for the benefit of the widow and children of the late choir-master, Mr. J. R. Murray. The music will be conducted by Dr. Stainer, and Dr. Martin will preside at the

Colonel Henderson, Chief Commissioner of Police, has placed his resignation in the hands of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, who has accepted it. A further inquiry into the organisation of the Metropolitan Police will be undertaken by the Home Office.—The report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the recent riots was issued on Tuesday. In his evidence, Sir E. Henderson stated that he had no idea the mob would go westward from Trafalgar senare. no idea the mob would go westward from Trafalgar-square; that he believed the attack upon property was unpremeditated; and that there would have been a hundred police in Pall-mall to meet the rioters but for the mistake made by the messenger who conveyed his order, by which, instead, that portion of the reserve force went to the Mall and Buckingham Palace.

#### THE COURT.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and Prince George of Wales Last Saturday the Right Hon. E. Marjoribanks, Comptroller of the Household, had an audience of her Majesty, to present an Address from the House of Commons in reply to the Queen's Speech from the Throne. The Siamese Minister (Krom Mun Narès Varariddhi) and Prince Swasti Sobhon were introduced to an audience of her Majesty by the Earl of Rosebery, Secretary for Foreign Affairs. The Chilian Minister was likewise introduced to an audience of the Queen by the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and presented his letter of recall. The Earl of Rosebery had an audience of her Majesty. On Sunday morning the Queen attended Divine service in the private chapel at Windsor. The Dean of Windsor officiated. The Hon. Lady and Miss Biddulph had the honour of dining with the Queen and Royal family. The Queen held an investiture of the Order of the Garter on Monday, the new Knights created being the Duke of Norfolk, the Duke of Northumberland, and Lord Abergavenny. A number of warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Household Cavalry, Cavalry of the Line, and Foot Guards, having been awarded silver medals for distinguished conduct in the field, proceeded to Windsor on Tuesday, to be personally decorated by the Queen. Her Majesty, accompanied by Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, was to come to London on Friday for the purpose of being present at the special performance at the Albert Hall of Gounod's "Mors et Vita." visited the Queen yesterday week, and remained to luncheon. Last Saturday the Right Hon. E. Marjoribanks, Comptroller

By command of the Queen, the Prince of Wales will hold a Levée at St. James's Palace, on behalf of her Majesty, on Monday, March 15, at two o'clock.

Monday, March 15, at two o'clock.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Albert Victor and Prince George, and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud were present at Divine service on Sunday. The Prince, accompanied by his son Prince George, left London in the evening for Cannes, where his Royal Highness proposes to spend a fortnight. His Royal Highness, with Princes Albert Victor and George, arrived at Charing-cross Station at nine o'clock, and left by special train for Dover, after bidding farewell to Prince Albert Victor, who returned to Marlborough House. Messrs. Hunt and Roskell submitted to the Prince and Princess on Saturday the service of plate to be presented by the members of both parties of the House of Commons to the Earl of Iddesleigh. Earl of Iddesleigh.

The Duke of Edinburgh started last Saturday to take command of the Mediterranean squadron. All his brothers and sisters then in London assembled at Victoria Station to bid him farewell. He was accompanied to Portsmouth by the Duchess and their son, who returned to London in the afternoon. The Duke embarked on the Tamar for Malta, where he will take over the command of the squadron.

The Duke of Cambridge presided at a farewell banquet given last Saturday evening to the Marquis de Casa Laiglesia, the Spanish Minister in London.

The Queen's tenants in the Furness district have received intimation of an abatement of 15 per cent in their rents for the past year. This is the second time a similar reduction has been made.—The Duke of Buccleuch has intimated to the tenants on his Furness estate an abatement of 10 per cent in their rents for the past year, owing to the great depression in trade and agriculture.

At a meeting of the Common Council on the 18th inst., a letter was read from the Prince of Wales asking the support of the Corporation to the guarantee fund of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition. A guarantee of £10,000 was at once agreed to, and a special committee was appointed to report on the best means of welcoming the exhibitors from India and the

The trustees of this fund, in their report for the year 1885, state that the net gain of the year, from rents and interest, has been £23,691. The sum given and bequeathed by Mr. Peabody was, in 1862, £150,000; in 1866, £100,000; in 1868, £100,000; and in 1873, £150,000; making a total of £500,000; to which has been added money received for rent and interest £381,011, making the total fund on Dec. 31 £881,011. Of the £390,000 borrowed of the Public Works Loan Commissioners and others, the trustees have paid off £68,666, leaving a balance unpaid of £321,333. Within the past year the trustees have expended on land and buildings £39,763, making the total expenditure to the end of the year £1,210,550. During the year the trustees have opened eight blocks of buildings at Little Coram-street, and five at Islington, containing together 741 rooms. The five blocks adjoining the Old Pye-street, Westminster, site, referred to in the last report, are now finished, and, it is hoped, will be fully occupied by the beginning of March. These five blocks will give accommodation to nearly 500 persons. The trustees, taking into consideration the continually increasing magnitude of the interests involved in their undertaking, have resolved to make application to Parliament for an Act of Incorporation to consolidate the two trusts, and to provide for the future management of the property. They have also to report that, under the provisions of the deeds of trust, they have added two members to the board—Mr. George Cubitt, M.P., and Mr. E. A. Hambro.

Lord Aberdeen, the new Viceroy for Ireland, arrived in Dublin last Saturday, accompanied by the Countess and their family. As the procession was on its way from the station to the castle, his Excellency met with a cordial reception. In passing Trinity College there were some counter demonstrations, but there was no disturbance. On Monday his Excellency was presented with an address of welcome by a deputation of the Dublin Chamber of Commerce, and, in reply, said that no efforts should be wanting on his part to secure

deputation of the Dublin Chamber of Commerce, and, in reply, said that no efforts should be wanting on his part to secure and develop the prosperity of Ireland. On Tuesday he held his first Levée in Dublin Castle. There was an average attendance. The Lord Mayor did not attend.

Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin, speaking on behalf of the Irish Catholic Episcopate, has written to the Prime Minister setting forth that what the Irish people want are—Home Rule, which they hold may be conceded without trenching on the supremacy of the Crown or the unity of the Empire; a settlement of the land question by the Government purchase of the landlord's interests, and the re-letting of holdings below present judicial rents; and the stoppage of evictions, and the undertaking of public works which would provide remunerative labour.

Lord Randolph Churchill landed on Monday at Larne, where addresses were presented to him. He afterwards proceeded to Belfast, and attended a large meeting in the evening at the Ulster Hall. Referring to the Irish policy of the Government, he declared that Mr. Gladstone had directed all his policy to the trespectivening of the party of Roneal and the his policy to the strengthening of the party of Repeal and the weakening of that favourable to the maintenance of the Union. No serious disturbance occurred.

#### THE SILENT MEMBER.

THE SILENT MEMBER.

The Marquis of Salisbury, relieved, if anything, at having shaken off the heavy burdens of office, was evidently in his cheeriest vein when he resumed his place as Leader of the Opposition in the House of Lords on Thursday, the Eighteenth of February. Before the noble Marquis had his opportunity, however, to fill the House again with his clear, resonant voice, and titillate Peers with his playful irony, Baron Herschell, looking every inch a Lord Chancellor on the woolsack, had held quite a levée, and received congratulations from noble Lords of both Parties. As a straw will show which way the wind blows, so a little incident on the front Ministerial bench was construed to support the theory that the Premier's appointment of the Earl of Rosebery to the Foreign Secretaryship in dieu of Earl Granville was not altogether relished by the latter. When Lord Rosebery entered, prim as a Primrose, a ship in lieu of Earl Granville was not altogether relished by the latter. When Lord Rosebery entered, prim as a Primrose, a colleague moved to make room for the noble Earl next Lord Granville, who had easily sunk into his old position as Ministerial Leader in the Upper House; but, declining the 'vantage place, the new Foreign Secretary preferred to edge himself in between two Ministers lower down on the bench. Strained relations? Be that as it might. Earl Granville, in delivering his opening statement on behalf of the Government, did his spiriting as gently as usual—so gently, indeed, that his Lordship was, for the most part, inaudible at a little distance, and the Marquis of Salisbury had to be his interpreter. Enunciating his words with his habitual distinctness and clearness—if he only thought as clearly, what a statesman he would be !—Lord Salisbury roused the Conservative Peers to laughter, and made even sage Lord Iddesleigh smile by his neat, ironic summary of Lord Granville's speech:—"The very interesting statement of the noble Earl with respect to the business of the country amounts, as I gather it. respect to the business of the country amounts, as I gather it, to this: Until April 1 the House of Lords will be occupied with the question of lunacy (Laughter), and on April 1 the Prime Minister will be prepared to give an account of hispolicy with respect to Ireland: The occasion and the subject, I suspect, will be found to be well suited (Laughter)." The noble Marquis was not less pungent, when, on the motion of the Earl of Limerick, he came to blame (rather unfairly) Mr. Childers for the collapse of the Police authorities on the Eighth

Childers for the collapse of the Police authorities on the Eighth of February; and his emphatic "Hear, hear," betokened the satisfaction with which he heard from Lord Rosebery that the Government had adopted his policy of dragooning Greece (longing for the remaining province ceded her by the Berlin Conference) into keeping the peace with Turkey. Thus is "Peace—with honour" preserved.

So little business of importance have the Lords had to transact that they have to some extent resembled the "unemployed," whose hard case has excited the compassion of the benevolent. Whether it would not be the charitable thing to do to offer the Peers contributions in the shape of good measures, it should be for Earl Granville to consider. When it is stated that the necessary Lunacy Laws Amendment Bill Lord Salis. should be for Earl Granville to consider. When it is stated that the necessary Lunacy Laws Amendment Bill Lord Salis, bury facetiously alluded to has passed the preliminary stage; that on Monday Lord Kimberley had no difficulty in persuading their Lordships to saddle India with the expenses of the Burnese Expedition, and Lord Cranbrook initiated yet another controversy on the unhappy condition of Ireland; and that on Tuesday Lord Aberdare gallantly defended Colonel Sir Edmund Henderson against the attacks made upon him on account of the West-End riots, it will be admitted, in presence of so niggard an amount of really useful work, that noble Lords would not be altogether unjustified in joining the cry of "We be got no work to do!" Let the Ministry take pity on them!

Rustem Pasha, the active and ubiquitous Ambassador of the Sultan, was conspicuous in his red fez in the distinguished the Sultan, was conspicuous in his red fez in the distinguished visitors' gallery of the Commons on Thursday week, when Mr. John Morley made his début as Secretary for Ireland, to the evident satisfaction of the Irish Home-Rule party, the excitable members of which also cheered the Prime Minister's announcement that the Ministry do not, at the present moment, propose to suggest "repressive legislation" for Ireland. The acute representative of the Porte naturally took most interest in Mr. Gladstone's reply to Mr. Joseph Cowen's inquiry respecting Greece, who would, the Premier explained, be prevented by the combined fleets of the Great Powers from breaking the peace of Europe by an attack on Turkish ports. Rather of the wet blanket order was Mr. Childers' tediously protracted red-tape narrative of his action at the Home Office after the recent rioting. Certain grammatical alterations having been made in the Address in reply to the Queen's Speech, that long-delayed commentary on her matical alterations having been made in the Address in reply to the Queen's Speech, that long-delayed commentary on her Majesty's Address from the Throne was at length agreed to, after a lively debate in which Mr. Plunket, Sir William Harcourt, Lord G. Hamilton, Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. Gladstone, and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach—the cream of the cream of the debating power of the House—took part. Ere the House separated supporters of Women's Suffrage—and cream of the debiting power of the House—took part. Ere the House separated, supporters of Women's Suffrage—and their name is legion—had the gratification of knowing that the measure extending the Parliamentary suffrage to female householders had, on the motion of gallant Mr. Courtney (who has not hitherto passed as a lady's man), been read a second time without division. This would be good news for the enthusiastic dames of the Primrose League were the devoted adherents of the Women's Suffrage League only of the same political Party as Lord Beaconsfield's floricultural disciples, which they probably, as a rule, are not; eh, Mr. Woodall?

disciples, which they probably, as a rule, are not: ch, Mr. Woodall?

Whether or not it be under the dextrous manipulation of the "old Parliamentary hand," it is certainly indisputable that Mr. John Morley is developing a smile as "childlike and bland" as that of Bret Harte's "Heathen Chinee"—and as worldly wise. Mr. Parnell's followers yesterday week were not slow to give vent to their native hilarity when the new Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant tersely said he would keep an eye on Lord Randolph Churchill's movements in Ulster Nor did they conceal their agreement with Mr. Morley when, on the vote of £7400 for the Irish Constabulary, he said each application for military aid in evictions would be considered on its merits. Eloquently suggestive of sympathy was the broad smile that illuminated Mr. Morley's face on Monday night, when he looked round, admiringly, at Mr. Lewis McIver, the clever young member for Torquay, who, in a remarkably able maiden speech, full of knowledge of the subject, and spiced with a dash of apt satire, fearlessly attacked both the late and present Administration for the annexation of Burmah. This capital speech of Mr. L. McIver (who gained his experience of the East in Madras, and who richly merited the eulogium of Mr Gladstone) was made in support of the amendment of Mr. Hunter, "That this House is of opinion that it would be unjust to defray the expenses of the military operations in the kingdom of Ava out of the revenues of India." This was negatived by a majority of 215, there being 297 votes in favour of Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth's motion for the course Mr. Hunter and Mr. L. McIver opposed. him for office at no remote date. Ministers don't like to have in their rear members who can pierce them with ironic asseguis.

Mr. Childers' announcement on Monday that Colonel Sir Edmund Henderson had resigned the Chief Commissionership of Police did not surprise the House, after the deplorable breakdown of the Police arrangements on the day of the riots. It is to be hoped, however, the distinguished services of Sir Edmund Henderson in the past few years will not be forgotten. At the same sitting, the House was glad to hear that the Premier had decided to practically adopt the new regulations for procedure drawn up by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. It may be also accepted as indicative of the rationally conciliatory course the Ministry are prepared to follow, that Mr. H. Fowler on Tuesday said the Government would offer no opposition to Sir J. M'Kenna's motion for returns of the gross Imperial revenue derived from taxation in Great Britain and Ireland during 1851, 1861, 1871, and 1881. Such information will be of particular value and use at this juncture. On Wednesday, Mr. Morley ingeniously contrived, while suggesting approval of the spirit of Mr. Crilly's bill entitling towards and the calculations. contrived, while suggesting approval of the spirit of Mr. Crilly's bill entitling town householders to compensation for improvements, to show cause why the Government could not favour that particular measure, which also elicited an incipive speech from Mr. Goseben incisive speech from Mr. Goschen.

#### OBITUARY.

VISCOUNT MELVILLE.

The Right Hon. Robert Dundas, fourth Viscount Melville and



Baron Duneira, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, formerly Storekeeper - General of the Navy, died on the 18th inst. He was born Sept. 14, 1803, the third son of Robert, second Viscount, and grandson of the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, first Viscount, a well-remembered statesman, the friend and colleague of William

Pitt. The nobleman whose death we record was not married, and his honours devolve on his nephew Henry Dundas, now fifth Viscount Melville, born March 8, 1835, the eldest son of the late Hon. and Rev. Charles Dundas, Prebendary of Lincoln, and Rector of Epworth.

SIR JOSEPH ARNOLD.

SIR JOSEPH ARNOLD.

Sir Joseph Arnold, of White Cross, near Wallingford, formerly Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Bombay, died at Florence, on the 16th inst., in his seventy-third year. He was eldest son of Joseph Arnold, M.D., of White Cross; and was educated at the Charterhouse, and at Wadham College, Oxford, where he gained the University Prize for English verse, and graduated first class in classics in 1836. He was called to the Bar in 1841, and appointed a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Bombay in 1859. He retired, in 1869, when the native community voted him an address, and founded a scholarship in his name in the Bombay University. Knighthood was conferred on him in 1859. Sir Joseph married, first, in 1841, Maria, eldest daughter of Mr. H. G. Ridgeway; and secondly, in 1860, Anne Pitcairn, daughter of Major John Wilham Carnegie, C.B.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Admiral William Henry Anderson Morshead, C.B., on the 18th inst., aged seventy-five.

The Rev. Dr. Nathan Brown, the Baptist missionary, in his seventy-eighth year.

Mr. John Lennox Griffith Poyer Lewis, of Henllan, in the county of Pembroke, J.P. and D.L., Barrister-at-Law, on the 11th inst., aged sixty-six.

Caroline, Dowager Lady Williams, of Tregullow, and daughter of Mr. Richard Eales, of Eastdon, Devon, on the 17th inst., at her seat in Cornwall, aged ninety. Hergrandson is the present Sir William Robert Williams, third Baronet of Tregullow

Tregullow.

Mr. John B. Gough, the temperance orator author of "Sunlight and Shadow; or, Gleanings from My Life-work," recently in the United States, aged sixty-eight. He was an Englishman by birth; but he passed many years in America, however, in the good cause to which he devoted his energies lecturing in the good cause to which he devoted his energies

Mr. Edward Townshend, J.P., of Nangunia, New South Wales, youngest son of the late Commander Townshend, R.N., and brother of the late Professor Townshend, F.R.S., Trinity College, Dublin, on Dec. 1, aged fifty-four. Mr. Townshend, who was one of the earlier settlers of Victoria, attained considerable eminence as a manager of large sheep properties for absentee owners, as well as for himself. He married Minnie, eldest daughter of the late S. Townshend, Esq., J.P., of St. Kames Island, in the county of Cork, by whom he leaves three

#### THE LATE LORD WAVENEY.

The death of this nobleman, in the seventy-fifth year of his The death of this nobleman, in the seventy-fifth year of his age, was recorded in our Obituary last week. He was a well-known Liberal member of the House of Commons, as Mr. Shafto Adair, M.P. for Cambridge from 1847 to 1857, with a short interval, when he had not a seat. He inherited a baronetcy, and was created a Peer in 1873. In Belfast, and generally in Ulster, Lord Waveney's example and counsels were of much influence with the Constitutional Liberal Party, and the loss of his presence will be felt especially at this crisis of Irish affairs. The Portrait is from a photograph by Mr. Alfred H. Cade, Ipswich. Cade, Ipswich.

An explosion occurred on the 19th inst. at the Easton Collieries, near Bristol, causing the death of four men and serious injuries to thirteen others.

A 'smoking-concert, including vocal and instrumental music, and presentation of cup and medals, by the Associated Cricket Clubs, will take place at St. James's Great Hall, Regent-street, W., this (Saturday) evening

The annual meeting of the National Rifle Association was neld on Tuesday, the Duke of Cambridge presiding, when a favourable report was presented of the proceedings at Wimbledon last year, and of the finances of the association. Several suggestions were made by the chairman with regard to ranges, cartridges, and the visits of colonists; and he announced that steps are being taken in Calcutta to send thence a team Volunteers to the next meeting

According to the Registrar-General's report, 2849 births and 2035 deaths were registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 5, and the deaths by 142, the average numbers in the corresponding weeks of the last ten years. The deaths included 25 from measles, 7 from scarlet fever, 19 from diphtheria, 140 from whooping-cough, 11 from enteric fever, 14 from diarrhes and dysentery and not one from smallness or typins. diarrheea and dysentery, and not one from smallpox or typhus.

#### SIR R. G. RAPER.

The honour of knighthood has recently been conferred on The honour of knighthood has recently been conferred on this gentleman, whose public merits are highly appreciated by his neighbours in the town of Chichester. Alderman Robert George Raper has the distinction, perhaps unexampled among our municipalities, of having been nine times elected Mayor He is a solicitor in large practice in that part of the county of Sussex, acting for the estates of the Duke of Richmond, and as Registrar for the Diocese of Chichester. His Portrait, from a photograph by Mr. W. N. Malby, of that town, is presented in this week's publication. this week's publication.

#### MRS. LANGTRY IN "ENEMIES."

MRS. LANGTRY IN "ENEMIES."

Add to Mrs. Langtry's charm of person and piquancy of manner the growing interest taken in the successful theatrical career of this Society favourite, and no wonder the portrait of the "Jersey Lily" is one of the most admired paintings in the brilliant Millais Exhibition at the Grosvenor Gallery, nor is it surprising that the winsome lady herself continues to be supremely attractive in Mr. Charles Coghlan's skilful new play of "Enemies," at the Prince's Theatre. Mrs. Langtry is particularly effective in the scene illustrated—that in which Margaret Glenn, stung to the quick by Peter Darvel's unrelenting persecution of her feeble father at Rushton Hall, is impelled by her indignation to strike the implacable old man. Perhaps, the fair and high-spirited Margaret looks most captivating in the simple black dress she wears in this scene. But she first wins the heart of Richard Darvel in the delightfully natural moorland scene, to which Margaret gives a crowning charm when she appears on the bridge in an exquisitely-fitting grey walking-costume and a coquettish little hat. Margaret Glenn completes the conquest at the ball, of which she is the queen, in a beautiful dress of white muslin. It is in this scene, it completes the conquest at the ball, of which she is the queen, in a beautiful dress of white muslin. It is in this scene, it may be mentioned in passing, that Mr. H. Kemble is very diverting in his burlesque of an old fop, Lord Dunderby. In each of the trying situations, Mrs. Langtry is notably natural and at ease—in the first as in the last, where, sumptuously robed in a rich dress of sage-green plush, she has the crowning satisfaction of knowing that her unselfish lover has, by his forensic ability, lifted from her brother the false stigma cast upon him of having murdered a poor village lass he loves, and that Richard Darvell has freed Rushton Hall from the mortgage held by his father. It thus comes to pass that the heads of the two families are "Enemies" no longer; Margaret Glenn's betrothal to Richard Darvel being the bond of union. Avowedly adapted from M. Georges Ohnet's romance of "La Grande Marnière," the new comedydrama of "Enemies" proves Mr. Coghlan possesses a robust style as a dramatist, in keeping with the quiet force which is the characteristic of his acting. Mr. Fernandez is seen at his best in the strong part of Peter Darvel, driven to devote his life to revenge because Sir Manvers Glenn betrayed his sweetheart in his youth. Similarly creditable in their way are helps sumptions of the other characters delineated particular. heart in his youth. Similarly creditable in their way are the assumptions of the other characters delineated, particularly that of Mr. J. G. Grahame as Captain Glenn, and dainty Miss Clitherow's Rose Heely, who meets her fate in the glen at the hands of Daft Willie (Mr. Pateman). But it is unquestionably Mrs. Langtry herself who is the crowning attraction at the resplendent Prince's Theatre.

### THE SOCIALIST LEADERS AT BOW-STREET.

We mentioned last week the prosecution instituted by Government against Mr. H. W. Hyndman, Mr. John Burns, Mr. H. H. Champion, and Mr. John Williams, the speakers of the "Social Democratic Federation," at the meeting in Trafalgar-square on Monday, the 8th inst., which ended in the riot and the destructive attack on the clubs in Pall-mall and St. James street; and on the shops in Piccadilly and South and North Audley-street, when another open-air meeting was held at Hyde Park-corner. The four defendants are charged with Hyde Park-corner. The four defendants are charged with maliciously and seditiously contriving to disturb the peace, and to incite people to riot and tumult, by inflammatory words moving to hatred of the law and government of the realm. They were brought on Wednesday week before Sir James Ingham, the Chief Magistrate at Bow-street Police Sir James Ingham, the Chief Magistrate at Bow-street Police Court; and we give an Illustration of the scene when they appeared in the dock. The Counsel for the Treasury, Mr. Poland and Mr. Charles Mathews, instructed by Sir Augustus Stephenson, the Hon. Hamilton Cuffe, and Mr. Batchelor, prosecuted on behalf of the Treasury. Mr. Griffiths defended Mr. Champion; Mr. W. Thompson appeared for Williams; Hyndman and Burns were undefended. The witnesses called on the first day were Mr. J. While, reporter for the Times, and Mr. T. M. Rendle and Mr. W. E. Barling, reporters for the Daily Telegraph, who gave evidence of what the defendants said in their speeches in Trafalgar-square, and at the Achilles statue in Hyde Park. The case was then adjourned for a week, but the defendants were admitted to bail; Mr. William Morris, the poet, author of "The Earthly Paradise," became bail for Burns and Williams; Mr. Joseph Cowen, M.P., was bail for Mr. Hyndman; and Mr. Belford Bax was bail for Champion.

Readers who cannot afford, or who, owing to their great rarity, are unable to buy first editions of English authors, may well be grateful for facsimiles. Mr. Eliot Stock has already printed several well-known books in this interesting form, and his latest publication of the kind is Silex Scintillans, Sacred Poems and Private Ejaculations, by Henry Vaughau (Silurist), being a facsimile of the first edition published in 1650, with an introduction by the Rev. William Clare, B.A. (Adelaide). Vaughan owned George Herbert as his poetical father; but he is far less full of conceits, and writes frequently with a wonderful ease and charm. He was born, as the term Silurist implies, in South Wales, and belonged to an another family. On leaving Oxford he had to select a profession and family. On leaving Oxford he had to select a profession, and chose medicine, which he practised at Brecon, now one of the pleasantest towns in South Wales, and not far from his birth-place. Already he had tried his craft as a poet and translator; but the sacred poems which keep his name alive are due to a change of mind after a severe illness, during which he became acquainted with the works of Herbert. The little volume, which, though quite original, owed its origin to this influence, was printed, as Mr. Clare's titlepage shows, in 1650; but, five years later, Vaughan produced a second part, which contains, to our thinking, the finest fruits of his genius. There is nothing in Herbert's "Temple" equal in poetic beauty to the lovely poem beginning with the line

They are all gone into the world of Light;

and the second part contains also some noble stanzas on "Death," as well as other pieces, of which, if the reader be ignorant, he can form no true conception of Vaughan's power. We regret, therefore, that Mr. Clare has confined his attention to Part I. His short introduction is interesting; but we will leave it to Wordsworthians to discuss the weighty question whether, as the editor avers, the ground-plan of the great "Ode on Immortality" is due to "The Retreate" of Henry



SKETCHES FROM "ENEMIES," AT THE PRINCE'S THEATRE.



SIR R. G. RAPER.



THE LATE REV. PRINCIPAL TULLOCH, ST. ANDREW'S.



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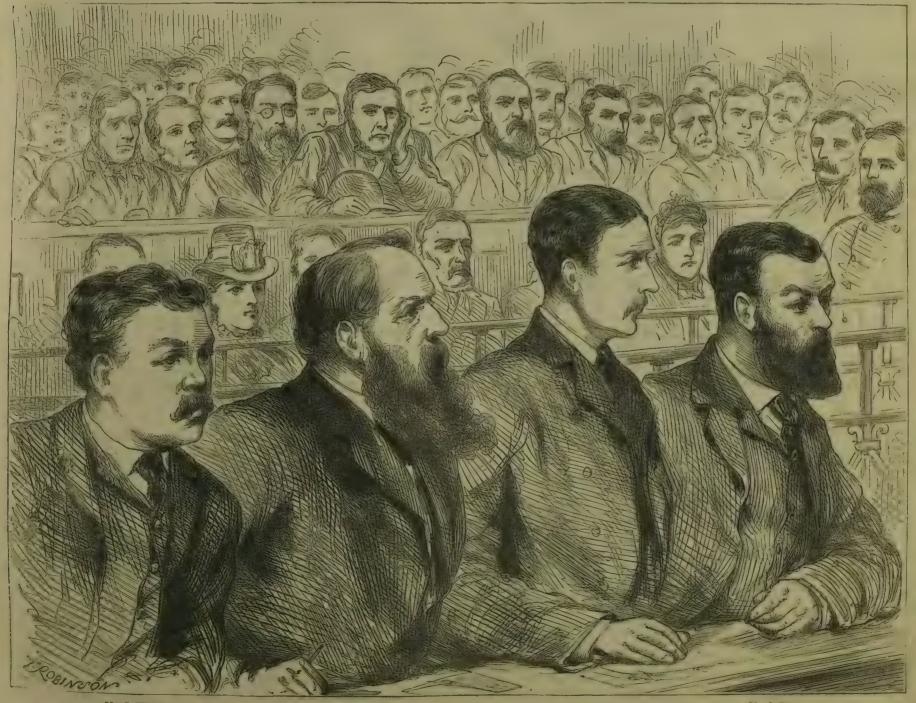
THE LATE LORD WAVENEY.



MR. J. C. DURANT, M.P. FOR STEPNEY.



MR. H. S. KING, M.P. FOR HULL (CENTRAL).



Mr. J. Williams,

Mr. H. M. Hyndman.

Mr. Champion.

Mr. J. Burns.

#### NEW MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

COMMONS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edwin Hughes, of the 2nd Kent (Plumstead) Artillery Volunteers, M.P. for Woolwich, was born at Droitwich, in 1832, was educated at King Edward's School, Birmingham, and became a solicitor practising at Woolwich in 1860. He was in the same year elected a member of the Woolwich Local Board, and afterwards of the Plumstead Local Board. He has been the founder of several large Building Societies. He was a director of the Woolwich Steam-boat Company, introduced a second bank into Woolwich, and was appointed on the committees of local charities and societies. In 1862 he was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Plumstead Artillery Volunteers, and became a prize-winner at many county and Wimbledon competitions. He raised the strength of the corps from thirty-seven to 480 men, and in 1877 was gazetted its Lieutenant-Colonel. He was chief county Conservative agent for Kent from 1865 to 1874, and since then has been agent for the City of London Conservative Association, managing the business of that party in the registration courts with remarkable success. He was a director of the Woolwich Consumers' Gas Company, and chairman of the Suburban Property Company. He founded a society of vestry clerks in London, called "The Metropolitan Local Government (Officers) Association." He is a liveryman of the City of London, a member of the new London School Board, and chairman of the Statistical, Law, and Parliamentary Committee of that Board; he is also a member of the Metropolitan Board of Works. He was secretary to the movement for obtaining the rating of Government property, and received the thanks of several towns for his successful efforts. He has drawn and procured to be passed several public and private Acts of Parliament, and has given evidence before committees of the House on various subjects.

Mr. Henry Seymour King, M.P. for the Central Division of Hull, is the eldest son of Mr. Henry Samuel King,

Mr. Henry Seymour King, M.P. for the Central Division of Hull, is the eldest son of Mr. Henry Samuel King, principal of the firm of H. S. King and Co., bankers and

East India merchants, of 65, Cornhill and 45, Pall-mall, and of Liverpool, also trading as "King, King, and Co.," at Bombay and Calcutta. Mr. H. Seymour King was born, at the Manor House, Chigwell, in January, 1852, and began his education at the Charterhouse, where he won the open scholarship in 1865, and in 1867 gained the First Mathematical Prize, the gold medal for Latin verse, and the silver medal for Greek composition, and was declared the Talbot gold medallist, and the Havelock prizeman for history and modern languages. For the next two or three years he remained at the head of the school, was made its Orator, and delivered a Latin oration. Mr. King went up to Oxford in 1871 and entered Balliol College, where he took his degree of M.A. He was a prominent athlete of the University, and was one of the Oxford football eleven in the year in which they won the challenge cup against All England. Having thus run an honourable scholastic and University career, Mr. King proceeded to business in 1873, entering the firm of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co. He has travelled a good deal, having crossed the Atlantic nineteen times. He is proprietor of the Hamcward Mail and Overland Mail. He is one of the Mansion House Committee for the improved housing of the poor, and a life governor of Bartholomew's and other London hospitals; and while thinking of these outside objects of sympathy, he has not forgotten his own employés, having instituted a system of life insurance for them, after a certain number of years' service, the premiums for which are paid by his firm, also providing pensions for those incapacitated after a lengthened service. Mr. H. S. King is married to the sister of Mr. E. Jenkins, formerly M.P. for Dundee, and agent for the Canadian Government.

Mr. J. C. Durant, M.P. for the Stepney Division of the

Mr. E. Jenkins, formerly M.P. for Dundee, and agent for the Canadian Government.

Mr. J. C. Durant, M.P. for the Stepney Division of the Tower Hamlets, was born in 1846 at Fordingbridge, New Forest, Hampshire, the son of a tinplate worker; he was apprenticed to a printer, came up to London as a journeyman compositor, and is now in business on his own account in Charles-street, Hatton-garden. He took an active part in promoting the attempt to elect the late Mr. George Odger for Southwark, and was one of the founders of the English Land

Restoration League and Land Nationalisation Society. A petition against the election of Mr. Durant, on the ground of irregularities, has been preferred by Mr. F. W. Isaacson, the Conservative candidate, who was defeated apparently by twenty-two votes; and the matter is under judicial investigation.

The Portrait of Lieutenant-Colonel Edwin Hughes is from a photograph by Mr. Fradelle; that of Mr. H. S. King is from one by the London Stereoscopic Company; and that of Mr. J. C. Durant, by Mr. Barraud, of Oxford street.

#### THE LATE PRINCIPAL TULLOCH.

THE LATE PRINCIPAL TULLOCH.

Our Obituary notices last week contained that of the Rev. John Tulloch, D.D., Principal of St. Mary's College, St. Andrews, and Senior of the Heads of the Colleges in that University, where he was himself educated in the United College of St. Salvador and St. Leonard. He was one of the Deans of the Chapel Royal; and her Majesty the Queen was not only represented at his funeral, but has personally visited his widow in her mourning at Windsor. As a minister of the Established Presbyterian Church of Scotland, an impressive preacher, and an able man of business, who was Moderator of the General Assembly in 1878, and who held the offices of Principal Clerk to the Assembly and convener of several of its permanent committees, Principal Tulloch held an important ecclesiastical position. He was more widely known as a scholar and author in the departments of theological, philosophical, and historical criticism, to which his mind was chiefly devoted; one of his most important works being the treatise on "Rational Theology and Christian Philosophy in the Seventeenth Century," published in 1872, besides many valuable articles in the "British Quarterly," the "North British," the "Edinburgh," and the "Contemporary" Reviews; a volume of Croall Lectures, on "The Christian Doctrine of Sin," was issued in 1876. His "Pascal" appeared in 1878, shortly after the publication of a volume of sermons entitled "Facts of Religious Life."

The Portrait is from a photograph by Mr. T. Rodger, of St. Andrews.

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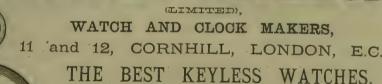
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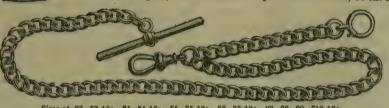


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In the afternoon, when the children had departed, Mrs. Meyrick and Mary paid a few calls in the town, and Miss Dart was left to keep Matthew company. It was only very seldom that he was well enough to leave the house even in the invalid-chair constructed for that purpose, and he was much averse to such progresses, which even in that sparsely populated place attracted some public attention. It was a charity, he said, for anyone to sit and talk to him, and the governoss was nothing loth to undertake that task. He interested her very much, and she was glad to make further acquaintance with him. He invited her into the pavilion that he might have the pleasure of introducing her to his friends, as he termed showing her his books. ing her his books.

ing her his books.

Friends, indeed, and no fair-weather ones, they are to all of us, and even if we differ from them, they will be no parties to the quarrel; we may "shut them up," but they will not be offended; we may "drop" them, but they are always ready to resume relations upon the old footing. We select them, grave or gay as our humour prompts, but they have no jealousies of one another; in these respects it must be acknowledged that print and paper have the advantage over flesh and blood. But to him whom ill-health confines within four walls books are something more than friends. Love itself smiles on him from their pages and touches his lonely heart. Through them he sees the world from which he is debarred reflected from a hundred points of view; on his couch, thanks to their magic art, he travels as on an enchanted carpet to distant lands; through them his sympathy enchanted carpet to distant lands; through them his sympathy and his pity, which might lack an object, are kept alive and healthy. Above all, the capable soul which often resides in the

and his pity, which might lack an object, are kept and healthy. Above all, the capable soul which often resides in the frailest tenements of clay is led by them to the topmost heights of thought and the brightest realms of fancy.

So was it with Matthew Meyrick. Condemned for life to pallet and cell, he had roved at his own sweet will through the bright fields of imagination and humour, and his mind was adorned with their choicest flowers. Of practical matters he knew little or nothing, and did not seek to know. This was, in some respects, fortunate for him, since the fruit of that Tree of Knowledge must needs have been bitter for him; it was not through selfishness, or the reflection that they would last his time, that his eyes were closed to his mother's straitened means, or the end to which, economically as their little household was managed, their mode of life was slowly but surely tending: she had designedly deceived him upon that point, and it was not one, when once deceived him upon that point, and it was not one, when once he was assured that all was well, in which he took much interest. He was aware that her income was small, and had shown his recognition of the fact by obstinately refusing to be taken to town for advice, and would probably have done so had the hopes of any benefit to his malady resulting from such a

course been much less problematical than they were; but of the actual position of her affairs he had no suspicion. The effect of even the partial disclosure of it had not been such as effect of even the partial disclosure of it had not been such as to encourage her to further revelations. The avoidance of any reference to ordinary matters in his conversation would, as savouring of affectation, have been a drawback to most people, and would certainly have been so to Miss Dart, who put Humanity (as a topic) first, and Literature afterwards; but his peculiar position was an excuse for him. He talked of books, and books only, for the same reason that others talk of bullocks: it was the only subject he was acquainted with. He spoke, as is the habit with all invalids, of his own concerns, tastes, and prejudices, but without that exotism which illness often prejudices, but without that egotism which illness often

prejudices, but without that eggs, eagenders.

"There is my Lord and King," he said, pointing to a voluminous edition of Shakspeare, with one hand, while he supported himself on his crutch with the other. "He is the master of the ceremonies who introduces me to my fellow-creatures; without him I should be almost as much estranged from them as Crusoe on his island."

"There is none like him, none," observed Miss Dart, in a tope of subdued enthusiasm.

one of subdued enthusiasm.

"You are quoting Tennyson," said Matthew, smiling.

"To be sure, I had forgotten; the observation is in 'Maud,' is it not?"

"Yes; there is no poet so much quoted without recognition. The reason is that, among his minor charms, he has the art of clothing common things in a poetical dress; he could, I am certain, describe a gas manufactory in the most harmonious

manner."

"He has pictured a very prosperous one," observed Miss Dart, slily, "in that very volume which you have just accused me of plagiarising from: 'and mellow metres more than cent per cent."

Matthew threw back his shapely head, and laughed aloud; a literary joke always tickled him.
"I shall never read 'The Brook' again," he said, "in the

proper spirit."

"Yet a great philosopher has said that no man holds his religious faith sure and certain who cannot afford to laugh at it; a hard saying for most people, no doubt, but, on the whole, a true one."

a true one. "There is, at least, no fear in that case of being laughed out of it," observed Matthew.

"It means more than that, I think. You ought yourself to know the weak points in your citadel, and to be confident in its strength, in spite of them."

But is it not possible to have a citadel without weak ts?" he suggested, thoughtfully.

"With some people no doubt it is; they are, however, exceptionally fortunate."
"I should, on the contrary, have said that such folk were the majority."

"I am speaking of sure and certain Faith, not the mere capacity for credulity. The majority of mankind have no citadel, but only an earthwork, from behind which, because they can see no enemy, they exclaim, 'this is impregnable!' "You think about these matters a good deal," observed Matthew, with interest.

"I have done so; though, I fear, to little purpose," she answered. "The effect of such reflections is often only to make one self-conscious—a very contemptible state of mind, whether in man or woman. For my part, I have done my thinking, if I may designate by so high a term those obstinate questionings of sense and outward things, those blank misting thick as Windowsth would things to the questionings of sense and outward tilings, those blank his-givings which, as Wordsworth yonder tells us, belong to the period of youth; he speaks of 'worlds not realised.' I wish to realise them; if not 'eager-hearted as a boy when first he leaves his father's field,' I am the reverse of the lotus-eaters with their 'we have had enough of action and of motion, we.' I have had enough and more than enough of stagnation: I desire

nave had enough and more than enough of stagnation: I desire
to look about me and see what is going on."

"And yet you have come to Casterton?"

"I am very glad I have come. Folk are more picturesque
here—I mean in character—than in London. You know
what the poet says about that?"

It was kind and considerate of her to thus alter her manner

of talk to suit his mood, but he had no suspicion of any such design in it. He thought it nothing surprising that when her mouth did ope out should fly a trope, or a quotation, and took her for a devotee of the shrine of Apollo, like himself.

"Which is your favourite poet, after Shakspeare?" he

presently inquired.

"Which is your favourite poet, after Shakspeare? he presently inquired.

"Shakspeare is not my favourite, though so far the greatest," she answered frankly; "it is only a very few people who can say of the king that he is their best friend."

"You comfort me," he answered, smiling; "I always ascribed it to my own feebleness that I find less pleasure in his society than in that of some of his inferiors."

"Of course, one feels the difference of degree," she answered; "but, besides, one is not always in the humour, as the American poet so charmingly confesses, for the grand old masters. The strong meat of Milton, for example, once a month is as much as my constitution can stand."

"Being an invalid, I partake of him even at longer intervals," observed Matthew, demurely.

"But you are never afraid of Revalenta Arabica—Keats and Shelley," she put in, slily.

"How shocking!" he exclaimed. "All the good opinion I had begun to entertain of you, Miss Dart, is now scattered to the winds. How dare you to speak so of Keats? Think of his 'Nightingale' with its woeful picture of the world,—

Where palsy shakes a few last sad grey hairs,

Where palsy shakes a few last sad grey hairs,
Where youth grows pale and spectre-thin and dies,
Where but to think is to be full of sorrowand leaden-eyed despairs." It was evident from the pathos and earnestness of the speaker's tone, that the lines he quoted had, in his eyes, a

speaker's tone, that the lines he quoted had, in his eyes, a personal application.

"But that is just what I complain of in your Keats," observed Miss Dart, drily; "there is no poet more suggestive than he, but he 'melts the waxen hearts of men.' He is as morbid, though not in the same selfish and sullen way, as Byron."

"I love him," said Matthew, simply.

"Yes; but quite as much for his defects as his merits, and most of all—now confessit—because he reflects your own mood."

"There may be something in what you say," admitted Matthew, reluctantly.

"It would do you good," observed Miss Dart, didactically, "to read Crabbe for a fortnight."

"But he is so deficient in imagination."

"He has none, and that is why I recommend him. He

"He has none, and that is why I recommend him. He deals with facts that are outside ourselves. If he makes one weep, it is never on one's own account. He does not appeal our weaknesses, or lower the system, as the doctors

He is a sure tonic."
"Shelley is tonic enough for me," said Matthew. "I

admire him, I think, even more than Keats."

"And you do not love him so much? Come, be honest."

"Well, no, I do not love him so much. He occasionally appeals to sympathies that seem altogether beyond me, and irritates me even when he is most charming—as in 'The Cloud'—by becoming unintelligible. This is unpardonable; Cloud'—by becoming unintelligible. This is unpardonable; because no writer—not even Tennyson—was ever gifted with greater grace of expression, while he is as harmonious as the bird he has immortalised. What music and almost colour there is in his 'Sensitive Plant'! what pathos even in his lightest melodies, such as his 'Lines to Indian Air.' He never gives us a false note."

"'Very seldom," said Miss Dart.

"Never, never!" he answered, impatiently. "What can be more exquisitely accurate than these lines in 'Dejection'?

Alas, I have nor hope nor health.

Alas, I have nor hope nor health,
Nor peace within, nor calm around,
Nor that content surpassing wealth
The sage in meditation found;
And walked with inward glory crowned.
Nor fame, nor power, nor love, nor leisure,
Others I see whom these surround,
Smiling, they live and call life pleasure.
To me that cup has been dealt in another measure."

The words lost nothing of their beauty in Matthew's delivery of them, though at the close his voice trembled a little, as the song of the lark when he nears the ground. It seemed that he had forgotten the presence of his visitor, for he moved quickly on his crutch to the window, where she heard him murmuring to himself those admirable lines beginning, "One word is too often profaned for me to profane it." There could certainly be no doubt of the reference they had to his own case; and the plaintive and despondent tones of his voice thrilled the listener's very soul.

listener's very soul.

I can give not what men call love;
But wilt thou accept not
The homage the heart lifts above
And the heart lifts above
And the heavens reject not?
The desire of the moth for the star,
Of the night for the morrow,
The devotion of something afar
From the sphere of our sorrow.

"You are wrong," said Miss Dart, her cold critical tones breaking a long silence, and contrasting strangely with the other's impassioned speech, "you are wrong about Shelley never giving us a false note, as is shown in those very lines.
"Accept not' and 'reject not' can surely never be what Webster calls even 'an allowable rhyme."

"You are quite right," exclaimed Matthew, in amazement;
"but how is it possible, since I have had those lines by heart for years, that such a defect could have escaped me?"

"Just because you had them, as you say, by heart. In your admiration of the sentiment of the poem you forget to criticise it."

"I cannot criticise. I wish I could."

"I cannot criticise. I wish I could."

"Why so?" inquired his companion, smiling. "Is it not enough to be a poet?"

"A poet? Who told you I was a poet? Ah, it was that foolish talk at dinner yesterday! It is true I have written a few little things—Heavens, how the tin-pot mock modesty of the amateur author seems to ring in that sentence!—yet I should be sorry if you were to set me down in such a category—that is altogether, Miss Dart."

"I am inclined to put you much higher: that is to say."

"I am inclined to put you much higher; that is to say," for she suddenly remembered that the poem which had so struck her fancy had been shown to her in confidence, "your appreciation of the poets seems to me quite different from that

appreciation of the poets seems to me quite different from that of the poetasters. If you would show me what you have written—although I am no critic, I am accustomed to winnow chaff from wheat—perhaps I could point out here and there some defect which has escaped you, or even suggest "——
"My dear Miss Dart," he interrupted, eagerly, "it would be such a charity! Roger Leyden cares for nothing that is not a thousand years old. I have no one else to advise me; and sometimes I think there is really something in what I write, and again in others that I am the same in mind as I am in body—just a feeble, barren, unnecessary creature."

sometimes I think there is really sometimes in what I write, and again in others that I am the same in mind as I am in body—just a feeble, barren, unnecessary creature."

"Whether Matthew Meyrick was a poet or not could hardly affect the question of his general usefulness; but Miss Dart understood what he meant as well as if he had expressed himself with the accuracy of a French mathematician. It is, in fact, only the merest paper-spoilers and blockheads who look forward to seeing themselves in print, as a woman looks in a hand-glass in "admiration," and not "for advantage." Almost all of us have a modest hope that our work will serve some purpose other than the lining of a trunk, and elicit some spark of sympathy from a kindred nature. In Matthew's case there was also the wish of gain to seek of a world from which circumstances had debarred him, but with which, in secret, he had a passionate desire to mingle.

With a blush at his own audacity, but without more ado, he opened his desk and brought out for his companion's inspection a bundle of MSS.; an action that would have alarmed some people very considerably. To one like Miss Dart, however, who had been used to looking over examination papers, the ordeal was not so very formidable; and as it happened, the wear more than remaind for how conditions that we were the premaind for how conditions and as it happened, the wear more than remaind for how conditions as the papered.

the ordeal was not so very formidable; and as it happened, she was more than repaid for her good-nature by what she It was not that the poems themselves were very original, though they had genuine merit, but they proved a complete index of the writer's mind, and afforded a study of character such as had never before been afforded her; in the pursuit of which kind of knowledge the govercess, as we know, displayed all the eagerness of the vivisectionist combined with a sym-pathy for the subject of inquiry from which the latter is so infamously free. In these compositions of an invalid, she expected to find very little that was objective; much that was personal and morbid: the prolonged expression of pain, dis-

appointment, and despondency.

So far from this being the case, the keynote of the poems was cheerfulness; there was nothing of the atmosphere of the sick-room about them, and when they touched upon that topic at all they dwelt not on the patient but on the watcher:—

Weary? No, I am not weary; only of seeing you so. Do not you think for me, dear; I rest in the daytime, you know,

That was probably what his mother had said to him in prose a hundred times, as she sat by his pillow; but it was significant that he had put on record what she had said to him and not what he had said to her.

Again, though the form of the verse showed in almost all

Again, though the form of the verse showed in almost all cases from what mould it came, and its harmonies were often the echo of older music, the thoughts were generally fresh and bright enough. Upon the whole, Miss Dart was able to speak well of Matthew's productions without any strain of conscience, and, as a fee for her services, requested that one of his poems should be given her—a request that pleased him almost as well as her praise. Of the latter, indeed, she was so far from lavish that, though she had a scheme through which she hoped his talents might obtain some recognition, she concealed from him the high pointing she had actually formed of ealed from him the high opinion she had actually formed of

#### CHAPTER XVIII. THE HOROSCOPE.

them lest disappointment should come of it.

Whatever shadow might be hanging over the little household at the Look-out, in the way of pecuniary embarrassment, it did not obtrude itself upon anyone's notice. The burden it did not obtrude itself upon anyone's notice. The burden of that secret had been so long borne by the widow herself that it had ceased, except occasionally, to oppress her; she gathered her roses, such as they were, while she might, and, thankful to see her son so cheered by the presence of his cousin and her friend, and them so well pleased with his companionship, she took her share of the general contentment, and shut her eyes to the future. Blessed indeed is the constitution that permits its possessor so to do. To bear the ills of life with resignation and philosophy is doubtless good; but to be able to ignore their approach, although we have full knowledge of it, until they are actually at our door is a more enviable gift. It is not too much to say that one-half of the misery of human life consists in apprehension, of which at least one-fifth turns out to be groundless. Curiously enough, though Mrs. Meyrick herself trembled, as we have said, only occasionally at the menaces of Fate, and never shuddered and shrank from them as some would have done, Roger Leyden never forgot the evil days that were coming with such certainty shrank from them as some would have done, Roger Leyden never forgot the evil days that were coming with such certainty if not upon Matthew, at all events on his mother. It might have been—nay, it would have been—worse for her to have seen him harassed by penury, to feel that his poor maimed life lacked its comforts; but, though she had so far ventured to keep him in happy ignorance of their position, what an outlook, reflected the kind old archæologist, had the poor widow even as it was. The best that could happen was, that her boy should die while the money lasted—i.e., at an early date; and then, bereft of the only being to whom she clung, there would remain for her an indefinite number of years to be passed in loneliness and penury. loneliness and penury.
Such considerations, I have noticed, so long as they affect

Such considerations, I have noticed, so long as they affect others at least, are wont to influence persons of well-regulated and orthodox minds but little; they not only bear the misfortunes of their friends with resignation meet and meek, but accept them with such humility and acquiescence in the ways of Providence as make themselves appear even more earnest and well-principled than they were to start with. These harsh notes, in short, just as the exception proves the rule, seem to their attuned and humble ears to give assurance of the Universal harmony.

of the Universal harmony.

of the Universal harmony.

But in some minds, not so happily constituted, the miseries, present or to come, of their fellow-creatures, and especially if they are dear to them, have a disquieting effect. They are not only moved—considering what (present company excepted) we all deserve—to undue consideration for the victim, but are led into impious doubt as to whether things in general happen in the world exactly as they should do, and with relation to desert. Whenever Roger Leyden thought of Mrs. Meyrick and her future, and he-very often thought about it, his mind was apt to take this dancerous and deplorable direction.

to take this dangerous and deplorable direction.

On the next day but one after his introduction to the governess, he spoke to her on the subject with great frankness and vehemence, and, it must be confessed, not without finding some response. From a person literally so well schooled as Miss Dart, one might have expected a reproof of such sentiments, if not a logical discourse, with arguments properly suited to the occasion; but, on the whole, she sympathised with him; and so curiously is human nature constituted that agreement of this kind will sometimes consolidate a friendship, in a marvellously brief space of time, which many years of acquaintanceship, with the genteelest opportunities of cultivation, will fail to establish. The proof of this in the present case was that Roger Leyden invited Miss Dart to inspect his private residence; every Englishman's house is said to be his castle, but Mr. Leyden's house was not only a real castle, but was environed by all the difficulties of approach, and more, which the law feigns to provide. No one would enter it without the owner's leave, and very few obtained that permission. He made an exception in favour of such persons as were attracted to the little town by its historic and archaelogical interest, but of ordinary visitors he saw nothing. agreement of this kind will sometimes consolidate a friendship, archæological interest, but of ordinary visitors he saw nothing. There was, indeed, little accommodation for such folk, and nothing to show them. The place was scrupulously clean, which, in the case of an antiquary's residence, was aunusual; but it was ill provided even with the most ordinary furniture. The few rooms it contained were low and dark; the windows there say a placed at such a distance from the rooms. The few rooms it contained were low and dark; the windows were small, and placed at such a distance from the rooms (on account of the immense thickness of the walls) that to look through them was like looking through a telescope. The staircases, which were both of stone, were spiral, and led, the one to an open watch-tower, on which there was scarcely room for two people to stand; the other to Mr. Leyden's bed-chamber, where there was just room for him to lie at length with ten feet of stone all round him. In the centre of the Castle, which was half in ruins, was a sunk courtyard, which the sun scarcely ever reached, except at midday, but full of the sun scarcely ever reached, except at midday, but full of spring flowers. In the summer, indeed, it was a blaze of colour, the warmth and brightness of which contrasted strangely with the rusty bars and paneless windows of the rooms on the same level, which had once been been the castle dungeons. If Roger Leyden had a weakness, he used to say (as though astrology and archæology were to be counted as strong points), it was for flowers that flourished in such old-world and gloomy places, where they seemed to shine like good deeds in a naughty

The chief apartment of the Castle was the central room, an octagon with a stone roof; and here, on an oak table, were spread the various "finds," in the shape of ancient relies, which Roger had picked up in the neighbourhood. Each was carefully numbered, and bore a neat inscription setting forth the date and place of its discovery. The sacredness of this apartment (the only stone octagon in the county) and its conapartment (the only stone octagon in the county) and its contents had, in the eyes of their proprietor, no parallel in profane history; and woe to the visitor who fingered brass or bone in an irreverent spirit! Nay, woe even to the less sacrilegious who allowed even his attention to be distracted from the records of the historic past while its owner was dilating on them! In such cases, the lecture would suddenly change its form and become a whilipping become a philippic.

The only person who was exempted from these severities was Mrs. Meyrick. On that good lady, clothed in the mail of good-natured indifference, the whole armoury of the past, from flint knives downwards, was powerless to make the least impression; and Roger had long given her up as incorrigible and contumacious, but without that desire to hand her over to the secular arm, to be burnt alive, which most fanatics feel under such circumstances: he only pitied her from the bottom of his kindly heart. his kindly heart.

On the present occasion she had accompanied Miss Dart to the Castle from motives of propriety (Mary Melburn remaining at home to keep Matthew company), but had left her in charge of her host at the entrance of "the museum," as she persisted,

to his horror, in calling it.

"I only worry Roger, my dear, with my ignorance about all these wonderful things," she whispered. "It's no use his explaining them to me, for what goes in at one ear goes out at the other; and I shall leave you to have your mind improved for a few minutes while I have a chat with old Rachel about him cream chesses."

her cream cheeses."

Old Rachel was Mr. Leyden's sole domestic, and possessed the secret of making the delicacies in question to perfection; she had revealed it in confidence to many of her friends and neighbours, but, it was supposed, with some reservation, since in their hands the article never attained the same fullness of success as in her own. The matter, however, was so diplomatically managed that she still continued to maintain both her popularity and her reputation.

her popularity and her reputation.

Mr. Roger Leyden's lecture was by no means so formidable Mr. Roger Leyden's lecture was by no means so formidable an affair as his audience of one had been led to expect; it was sententious rather than diffusive, and mildly explanatory instead of being dogmatic, and, what was still more unexpected, his manner gave her the impression of his being preceupied with something else. Had a spectator been present, it is even probable that he would have pronounced the disciple to have been more interested in the matter on hand than the demonstrator himself. Miss Dart, who had never before seen a torque for example, was eloquent in her praise of the chaste and simple ornament. Her enthusiasm seem to please him, but without arousing a kindred flame.

"You understand what is worthy of admiration," he said, "and express your appreciation becomingly. Most young ladies who see these things are seized with a desire to try them on. I feel about that something of what Walter Scott felt when the town councillor (or somebody) would have placed the old crown of Scotland on the head of a lady visitor. The attraction of this armlet in my eyes is that the last arm it rested on was probably that of some Saxon or even ancient

ested on was probably that of some Saxon or even ancient

Briton."

"It is curious," observed Miss Dart, "that at this very day it is the custom, I hear, among the golden youth of London to wear torques, only they call them bangles."

"Vanity has as rank a growth in the light soil as in the clay," observed Mr. Leyden. "Virgil tells us that the Trojans wore these ornaments when they colonised Italy; they were common, too, among the Persians and the Gauls."

"Moreover," observed Miss Dart, "a great portrait painter has left it on record that he found his sitters of the male sex at least as solicitous to be represented favourably as the ladies."

ladies."

"No doubt, no doubt," returned the antiquary. "Still, it is not every man who wishes to have his portrait taken, which can hardly be said of women. The torque, after all, was an exceptional distinction, whereas there is hardly a grave of any Roman lady without its speculum and tweezers."

"No Roman remains, I suppose, have been found on Battle Hill?" observed Miss Dart, who, piqued she knew not why by her companion's reticence, was desirous to hear him discourse upon his favourite topic.

"Nothing has been found save these few coins of Egbert."

"Nothing has been found save these few coins of Egbert."

"Nothing has been found save these few coins of Egyett.

"And do you suppose that they form a portion of some greater and undiscovered treasure?!"

"Certainly not," he answered confidently; "they were dropped there, by accident, just as you might lose a sixpence stooping in a strawberry bed."

"There were no gold coins in Egbert's reign, I believe?"

"Not these was nothing made of gold but a few ornaments."

"No; there was nothing made of gold but a few ornaments, and the crosses and vessels of the Church."

and the crosses and vessels of the Church."

He was regarding her with great attention, yet with a faraway look, like one who has his mind fixed both on the present and the future. "Surely now, she thought to herself, "he is about to tell me of the treasure." It was not that the subject had much attraction for her, save in connection with the man himself, who had awakened in her as great an interest in his way as Matthew Meyrick had in his. She felt as a painter feels who happens upon some rare and striking model, that he was no ordinary study in human nature.

"Miss Dart," he said, with gravity, "I think myself fortunate in having this opportunity of saying a few words to you in private; like Pilate's wife, I have had a dream about you which troubles me much."

"A dream?—and about me," she answered, smiling. "If

you which troubles me much."

"A dream?—and about me," she answered, smiling. "If a dream, as I have read, is the consequence of having had its subject in our waking thoughts I ought to feel complimented."

He waved his hand as though to dismiss such trivialities as compliments from the matter under discussion.

"I have thought of you much ever since I saw you first," he went on; "but that has nought to do with what I speak of. Elizabeth Dart, I have east your horoscope, and the lord of the ascendant at your nativity I find to be the sun. That, to begin with, is a great matter, for against such fortunate persons the malefic influence of the stars avails but little."

"The stars in their courses hitherto, Mr. Leyden, have, nevertheless, fought against me and mine," she answered, quietly. She did not want to argue with him, but there was something in her nature which forbade her to humour even an innocent superstition; moreover, though her disposition was

innocent superstition; moreover, though her disposition was cheerful, she lived in no fool's paradise. Her thoughts had wandered to a certain lonely lodging, where sat, after a life of honest toll, a gentle woman, troubled by rheumatism, waiting

for an old age of poverty and pain.

"I know it, I know it," he answered, confidently; "but it will not always be so. In this dream of mine I tell you I beheld the sun environed by the twelve signs, save Pisces,

which was defective.

"Fish is a luxury, which accounts for it," thought Miss Dart. "Only the sun—now mark this—was uine times bigger than

the true sun, which denotes a corresponding increase in your "That will give me a capital of £90," observed Miss Dart,

"That will give me a capital of £90," observed Miss Datt, smilling, "for I have just got £10 which I can call my own."

"Peace, peace," he answered, reprovingly, and in solemn tones. "I tell you it is appointed that you will be immensely rich. Wealth will be no curse to you as it is to the majority of its possessors, for you will make good use of it; you will remember the widow and the orphan. . . My dear Mrs. Meyrick," he broke off as that lady entered the room, "Miss Dart began to think you would never come; she is sick and tired of my antiquarian lore, and longs to be at home with Matthew and Mary."

It was clear to Miss Dart that she had offended her singular

host, and yet the apology she would have offered was difficult

It would have been impossible for her to express belief in horoscopes or the auguries of dreams; moreover, it was plain from the old man's words that he wished no reference to be made in the presence of a third person to the subject of their conversation. "I am very sorry to have shown myself such a sceptic, Mr. Leyden," she murmured, as they shook hands.
"No matter; I am used to be discredited," was his quick

rejoinder.

(To be continued.)

#### THE CAMP OF EXERCISE AT DELHI.

THE CAMP OF EXERCISE AT DELHI.

We are indebted to Lieutenant Offley Shore, of the 18th Bengal Cavalry, which formed part of the Second Brigade of the Cavalry Division in the Northern Force at the grand military manœuvres near Delhi, in the first and second week of January, for the Sketches that appear in this publication. On Jan. 8, as described in former accounts, the cavalry of the Northern Force made a successful swoop on the right flank of the Southern Army, overthrowing two cavalry regiments, capturing ten Horse Artillery guns and two forty-pounders in position; finally, cutting off the main line of retreat to Delhi, by pushing between the enemy's infantry and the town of Paniput. The Commander-in-Chief of the Army in India, General Sir Frederick Roberts and his staff, with the foreign officers, were present for a short time with the First Division of the Northern Force. "At this time," says one report, "the Cavalry Division, under General Marter, executed what may be regarded as the most brilliant manœuvre of the wlole action. Forming his cavalry in three lines, eighteen squadrons in all (including the Carabiniers, 4th, 10th, and 18th Bengal Cavalry, Native Contingent Cavalry, and L.-A. Royal Horse Artillery) General Marter led them round on the left about two miles, and then, falling on twelve squadrons of the enemy's horse (formed in two lines), took them in flank and routed them—so much so that they were all put out of action for twenty minutes, and several squadrons permanently. Still further advancing, they charged two of the enemy's batteries, and captured ten of their guns. This charge, indeed, was made more or less in close order, and from the front, as well as on the flank; so the umpires placed two squadrons out of action. The remainder, however, pushed on, and completed their victorious career by taking 7-1 R.A. (a heavy battery) fairly in flank, and capturing four of their guns. By that time, the 'Cease fire' sounded, and the day's operations came to an end. In the remarks made by Sir Frederi

#### THE GLADSTONE MINISTRY.

THE CABINET.

ord Chancellor ... . resident of the Council

Junior Lords of Treasury ...

Civil Lord of the Admiralty . . Financial Secretary, War Office

Naval Lords

F.
Mr. GLADSTONE.
Baron Hernschell.
Earl Spencer.
Mr. Childers.
Earl of Rosebery
Earl Granville.
Earl of Kimberley.
Mr. Campbell-Bannerman.
Sir W. V. Harcourt.
Marquis of Ripon.
Mr. Chamberlain,
Mr. Theyellyan.
Mr. Mundella.
Mr. John Morley. President of the Council
Home Secretary
Foreign Secretary
Colonial Secretary
Secretary of State for India
Secretary of State for War
Chancellor of the Exchequer
First Lord of the Exchequer
President of the Local Government Board
Secretary for Sectland
President of the Board of Trade
Chief Secretary for Ireland Chief Secretary for Ireland

Lord Lieutenant of Ireland
Postmaster-General
Lord Steward
Patronage-Secretary of Treasury
Attorney-General
Lord Chancellor of Ireland
Attorney-General for Ireland
Solicitor-General for Ireland
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster
Solicitor-General for Ireland
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster
Solicitor-General
Lord Advocate
Judge Advocate-General
Secretary to the Board of Trade
Financial Secretary to the Treasury
Secretary of the Admiralty
Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs
Under-Secretary for the Colonies
Under-Secretary to the Home Office
Under-Secretary to the Home Office
Under-Secretary to the Home Office
Under-Secretary at War
Surveyor-General of Ordnance
Lord Chamberlain
First Commissioner of Works
Vice-President of Council on Education
Solicitor-General for Sectland
Comptroller of the Household
Junior Lords of Treasury Earl of Aberdeen.
Lord Wolverton.
Earl Sydney.
Mr. Arnold Morley.
Mr. C. Russell, Q.C.
Mr. Naish.
Mr. Walker.
The Macdermott.
Mr. Heneage.
Mr. Horace Davey, Q.C.
Mr. J. B. Balfour.
Mr. J. W. Mellor, Q.C.
Mr. Jesse Collings.
Mr. C. T. D. Acland.
Mr. H. H. Fowler.
Mr. Hibbert.
Mr. Hibbert.
Mr. Hoborne Morgan.
Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth.
Mr. H. Broadheurst.
Lord Sandhurst.
Lord Sandhurst.
Mr. W. Woodall.
Earl of Kenmare.
Earl of Morley.
Sir Lyon Playfair.
Mr. A. Asher.
Hon. E. Marjoribanks.
Sir E. J. Reed.
Mr. Cyril Flower.
Mr. Gyril Flower.
Mr. G. Leveson-Gower.
Earl of Cork.
Lord Sudeley.

At Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's entertainment last Monday "Election Notes," one of Mr. Corney Grain's most amusing musical sketches, attained its 100th night; and on Monday, March 8, this popular artist proposes to introduce to the public a new sketch on "Amateur Theatricals."

Hon. C. R. SPENCER.

(Admiral Lord John Hay,
Vice-Admiral Sir A, Hoskins,
Vice-Admiral W, Graham,
Rear-Admiral T, E, Erskine,
Mr, R. W, Duff,
Mr, Herbert Gladstone,

Master of the Horse Captain of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at- Lord SUDELEY. Arms Captain of her Majesty's Body Guard of Lord Monson.
Yeomen of the Guard
Groom-in-Waiting Hon. C. R. Spen

At the invitation of the Mayor and Corporation of Liverpool, the Royal Horticultural Society will hold an exhibition devoted to all branches of horticulture, including implements and appliances connected therewith, in the Botanic Gardens, Liverpool, from June 29 to July 5, inclusive.

The managers and overseers of the composing departments in most of the London printing-offices have formed themselves in most of the London printing-offices have formed themselves into a committee to raise the necessary funds for providing a special pension in connection with the Printers' Pension Corporation. About £500 will be required for the purpose, and so well has the idea been received that, although only a few months have elapsed since it was mooted, more than £160 has already been received, while the additional donations promised make up a total of £220. The committee are very anxious to get as many donations as possible before the election, which is to take place in March, and they appeal to the trade and general public to assist them in the object they have in view by sending contributions to the honorary secretaries, Messrs. W. Crespinand H. F. Harding, at the Falcon, Gough-square, Fleet-street, on or before Monday, March 8. on or before Monday, March 8.

#### CHESS

If WS (Canterbury).—Very good. It shall appear next week.

MB (Swansea).—We regret your stamps were overlooked, but you should have sent them directly to the publishing office.

E ( (Green-lanes).—Without some special merit in respect of novelty of idea or construction, a three-move mate by three checks is altogether unsuitable.

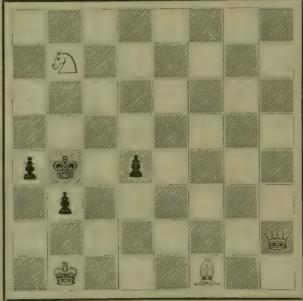
W B (Stratford).—As you will see below, many solutions of No. 2186 agreeing with the author's have been received. We, therefore, see no reason to doubt the accuracy of the problem.

Couracy of the problem.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 2182 received from Pierre Meller (Bordeaux); of D. Ristic's Problem Aron An Old Lady (New Jersey, U.S.A.); of No. 2183 from Chaplele-Benjacar (Malta), Pierre Meller (Bordeaux), F E Gibbins (Tiffis), and H Stebbing; of No. 2183 from E L G, Chapelle-Benjacar (Malta), W E Carver, and E G Boys; of No. 2183 from E L G, Chapelle-Benjacar (Malta), W E Carver, E Cazeaux, Columbus, R B (Chatteris), J H Tamisier, E G Boys, and II H H (St. Petersburg); of C, M. KNOXS PROBLEM from Carslake W Wood, Emile Fran, Submarine (Dover), George J Veale, Oliver Icingla, W E Carver, E Cazeaux, Columbus, R B (Chatteris), J H Tamisier, E G Boys, and II H H (St. Petersburg); of C, M. KNOXS PROBLEM from Carslake W Wood, T G (Ware), Statue Belinard Choss Club (Brussels), E J Winter Wood, C E P, J H Tamisier, Rev. Winfield Cooper, and Commander W L Martin (R.N.).

ORRECT SOLITIONS OF PROBLEMS NO, 2186 received from W R Raillem, C Oswald, Carslake W Wood, A W Scrutton, Nerina, Submarine (Dover), E J Winter Wood, I L Southwell, C E P, E Featherstone, H Reeve, H Pace, R Tweddell, Alfred De Rojas, James Pilkington, S Ballen, T G (Ware), H Lucas, Otto Fudder (Ghent), J A Schmucke, N S Harris, L Sharswood, Ernest Sharswood, W Huller, H Belliord Chess Club (Brussels), L Falcon (Antwerp), C bas, and Almirer Jannor, W E Garver, R L Southwell, John Cornish, Ben Ners, H J Haltz (Hotterbum), E Elsbury, A U Hunt, E Louden, Hernit, B R Wood, Commander W L Martin, R.N., and Joseph Alasworth.

PROBLEM No. 2188. By W. A. SHINKMAN. BLACK



WHITE.

.White to play, and mate in two moves.

THE CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP.

THE CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP.

Play in the great match between Dr. Zukertort and Herr Steinitz was resumed at St. Louis on the 3rd inst., in much the same surroundings as during that instalment of the contest displayed at New York. The large hall of the Harmonic Club was engaged for the occasion, an admission fee of half a dollar was charged to the public, and the players were seated on a raised platform (8 ft. by 6 ft., and 1 ft. in height) in the director's room, visible to the spectators through the folding-doors leading from the main hall. The substituted seconds were Mr. William Duncan, for Dr. Zukertort, and Mr. B. R. Foster, for Herr Steinitz. We give the sixth game below, with notes by Captain Mackenzie, from the Tribune. The seventh game was played on the 5th inst., at the same place, and under the same conditions. The opening—Dr. Zukertort's—was a Queen's gambit, declined by Herr Steinitz, who, abandoning his original defence, on the lines of posting the Q B at K B 4th, adopted the usual one, 2. P to K 3rd. On the twenty-first move, Dr. Zukertort made a weak move; and thereafter, Herr Steinitz, playing in his best form, gave not a chance away. The game extended to the thirty-fifth move, at which point Dr. Zukertort resigned.

SIXTH GAME.

	SIAIR
	(Ruy)
WHITE (Herr S.)	BLACK (Dr. Z.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Kt 5th	Kt to K B 3rd
4. Castles	Kt takes P
5. R to K sq	
5. P to Q 4th is also a	good continuation.
5.	Kt to Q 3rd
6. Kt takes P	Kt takes Kt
W 31 to leas Wet (ah)	D +0 17 9nd

8. Kt to Q B 3rd
9. B to Q 3rd
In the fourth gan
Steinitz here retre Castles

B to B 3rd

Another deviation from his play in the fourth game, the Rook being then brought back to K square.

10. P to K Kt 3rd A necessary precaution, as White threatened 11. B takes R P (ch), followed, if the Bishop be taken, by 12. R to R 3rd (ch), and 13. Q to R 5th.

R to K sq B to Kt 4th Kt takes R P to Q B 3rd 11 P to Q Kt 3rd 12. Q to K B 3rd 13. R takes R (ch) 14. B to Kt 2nd

Taking the Q P would be extremely hazardous, as the reply, 15. Kt to K 4th, would give White a most formidable attack.

B to K 2nd

P to Q 4th
P to K B 3rd
B to K 3rd
Kt to Kt 2nd
Q to Q 2nd
B to K B 2nd 16. 17. Q to Q 4th 18. Kt to Kt 3rd 19. R to K sq 20. P to K R 4th 21. P to R 5th 21. P to R 5th
22. P takes P
23. Q to K 3rd
24. Q to B 4th
25. R to K, 3rd
26. Q to K Kt 4th
27. Kt to B 5th
28. Kt to R 6th (ch)
30. Kt to R 6th (ch)
31. Kt to B 5th (ch)
31. Kt to B 5th (ch)
32. Kt to B 5th (ch)
33. Kt to B 5th (ch)
34. Kt to B 5th (ch)
35. Kt to B 5th (ch)
36. Kt to B 5th (ch)
37. Kt to B 5th (ch)
38. Kt to R 6th (ch)
39. Kt to B 5th (ch)
31. Kt to B 5th (ch)
31. Kt to B 5th (ch)
32. Q 20. Q 30. Q

WHITE (Herr S.) BLACK (Dr. Z.) 32. Kt to R 6th (ch) Herr Steinitz was probably short of time here—the only way of accounting for the repetition of these cheeks.

32. Kt to B 5th (ch) K to K 2nd

34. Kt to R 6th (ch) K to K 2nd

35. B takes B

Had be a peaked a color of the cheeks.

Had he checked again, his adversary, according to the rules of the match, could have claimed a draw. Q takes Q R takes R K takes B

36. Kt takes Q R takes R
37. B P takes R K takes B
38. Kt takes P
The attack commenced by White on his lefth move has been admirably carried out, and it results in the gain of this important Pawn. B to Kt 5th Kt to K 3rd P to K R 4th P to R 5th 38. B to Kt 5th
39. P to Q 3rd Kt to K 3rd
40. K to B 2nd P to K R 4th
41. P to Kt 4th P to R 5th
In Black's place, we should have been
satisfied to take P with P and fight for a

draw.

42. Kt to R 5th B to Q 3rd

43. K to Kt 2nd P to Q B 4th

44. B to B 6th Kt to Kt 4th

45. B takes Kt K takes B

46. K to R 3rd B to K 4th

47. Kt to B 4th P to Q 5th

48. Kt to K 6th (ch) K to B 3rd

49. P takes P

50. Kt to B 5th

With a Paym to the land and the

16. Q to K 3rd

A very embarrassing move for Black, as the subsequent play shows.

With a Pawn to the bad, and the disadvantage of a B againt Kt, Black's chance of drawing are indeed small. 50. 51. Kt takes P 52. Kt to R 5th 53. Kt to B 6th 54. Kt takes R P 55. Kt to B 6th K to Kt 4th K to B 5th B to B 3rd K to K 6th K to Q 7th

55. Kt to B 6th K takes B P
56. P to Q R 4th K takes Q P
57. Kt to Kt4th(ch) K to K 7th
58. P to R 5th B to K 2nd
59. Kt to Q 5th K to B 6th A slip, probably; but one of little con-sequence, for the game was not to be sayed. P to Q 6th

61. Kt to Q 5th, and Black resigned.

A "Master's" tournament, for prizes amounting in the aggregate to forty guineas, was begun at the British Chess Club, 49, Leicester-square, on the 16th inst. The conditions are that each competitor shall play one game with all the others, with a time limit of twenty moves an hour. The result of the first day's play was as follows:—

of the first day's play was as follows:

Bird ... dr. ... Blackburne... dr. | Reeves ... 0 ... Pollock ... 1
Mason ... 1 ... Guest ... 0 | Gunsberg 1 ... Macdonnell... 0

A highly interesting match between the combined forces of all the Railway Chess Clubs, and the North London Club, was played at the Railway Clearing House, on the 17th inst. There were thirty competitors on each side, and the play resulted in the railway forces winning thirteen games, losing seven, and drawing ten games.

The St. Leibric Letting Clubs (Club played two metches on the 16th and

games, losing seven, and drawing ten games.

The St. John's Institute Chess Club played two matches on the 10th and 15th inst. respectively. On the 10th, the St. John's defeated Ludgate Circus by 4½ to 3½, and on the 15th drew with the Brixton Club, the play resulting in a draw, with the score of four all. In each match the St. John's lost one game by forfeiture, through the absence of one of their team.

A match between the Bristol and Clifton Chess Club and a representative team from South Wales—chiefly Cardiff and county—was played, at Bristol, on the 17th inst. There were ten players a side, and the contest resulted in a victory for Bristol, by 13 to their adversaries' 3.

#### NEW BOOKS.

NEW BOOKS.

A sensible, brightly written, and, for the young man who wishes to pitch his tent in the Far West, a most serviceable little volume has just been published by Messrs. Sampson Low, entitled Frank's Ranche; or, My Holiday in the Rochies, being a contribution to the inquiry what we are to do with our boys, by the author of "An Amateur Angler's Days in Dovedale." The book leaves on the reader's mind a strong impression that what parents do with their boys must depend greatly on the stuff the boys are made of. Frank had to learn his experience by a number of severe disappointments, and by hard work of the roughest kind. Owing to two or three unfortunate undertakings, he lost all his money, and, if he had not had a father in England to back him, would have been left in sorry straits indeed. The letters Frank writes home describe very graphically the difficulties and pleasures of the wild and solitary life he was forced to lead. Sometimes it seemed as if he would have to give up, but he struggled on manfully, always hoping for the best, as an Englishman is bound to do. In the heart of the Rockies, after a walk of 120 miles, he found the scenery magnificent, and resolved with his companion to "take up a lot" and build a log-cabin. Meanwhile, he worked at wood-cutting on a mountain pass, and lived on boiled elk, bear, and tea. Then he took to "working round a smelter," the roughest of lives; moreover the deadly fumes upset him, and though the pay was good, the risk to life was great. At length he was able to purchase a farm, or rather the land on which to make one, which had to be fenced and cleared. So Frank worked in the woods up to his waist in snow, which, he observes, is uncomfortable and liable to cause rheumatism. Meanwhile, the thermometer fell to forty below zero, so that he and his comrade dare not leave the hut. "At night the cold wakes one up, and sends the creeps down one's back. Our bacon freezes solid, saw and axe only having any effect." More money, too, was wanted, for there were 160 acres t one up, and sends the creeps down one's back. Our bacon freezes solid, saw and axe only having any effect." More money, too, was wanted, for there were 160 acres to fence in and outhouses to build; and for twelve months or more the prospect did not seem to brighten, and he was forced to leave the farm to seek work. Still, Frank is sure he can do well if he can once get ahead, and how he gradually succeeds in doing so, how his father visits him and helps him to enlarge his farm, and what paterfamilias sees in his long journey through some of the loveliest scenery of the States, is told in the easy familiar manner which suits the epistolary form in which the book is written. At Saratoga he learnt for the first time that there is a party in the States which bears the title of "Mugwump"—a name not to be found in the dictionary. The "Mugwump" is a man who votes for principle, not for party; and we agree with the writer in commending the word to English politicians. At Salt Lake City he was present at the trial of some of the "Saints" for polygamy, and was struck by their conscientiousness and readiness to suffer in defence of their cause. It is said that there were one hundred polygamists in "The Pen" undergoing six months' imprisonment and a heavy fine for refusing to part with their surplus wives. Of course, the American Park was visited, "a perfect little world of wonders." Niagara, also, has a few words of honourable mention, as a matter of course; but the real interest of the book is centred on the struggles of the young English settler whose name gives a title to the book. We cannot help wishing men with Frank's energy and courage would try their fortunes in "Greater Britain" rather than in a foreign country. Surely the chances of success are as good in Canada.

Some day we shall, no doubt, know all that can be known (and a good deal more) about the first Napoleon; meanwhile, Last Days of the Consulate: translated, by an unconfessed hand, from the French of M. Fauriel, and edited—with an introduction—by M. L.

of Scots, now first published.'

process, M. Lalanne came across a certain manuscript which is considered to be of very great historical importance, and was able to trace it to M. Fauriel as the undoubted writer of it. What M. Lalanne discovered is now offered to the public under the style and title mentioned above. The work may be briefly described as a denunciation of Napoleon, and a vindication of Moreau. Claude Fauriel, as everybody may not know, or as most of us—if we ever did know—may have forgotten, was born at Saint Etienne in 1772, and died in 1844; was on terms of great intimacy with Madame Condorcet, was a friend of the celebrated M. Guizot's, was for a time secretary to the notorious Fouché (Minister of Police), and has been described by no less an authority than M. Renan as "indisputably the man of our age who has put in circulation most ideas, inaugurated most branches of study, and traced out most new results in the order of historical investigation." Such a man, with such acquirements, gifts, and opportunities, if he were really the author of the manuscript in question (and there seems to be no doubt about it), must be admitted as a notable witness in the great and apparently interminable case of Posterity v. Napoleon Bonaparte.

There is no chapter in the history of Queen Elizabeth more captivating and affecting than the story of the imprisonment and execution of her lovely cousin, Mary Queen of Scots. Was it feminine jealousy, or was it real danger to the State that brought about that dark deed? Was Mary innocent of the great crimes charged against her, or was she guilty? In February, 1887, exactly three centuries will have gone by since her death, or, as some prefer calling it, her judicial murder, and yet it cannot be said that the researches of historians have succeeded in answering these questions. The author known by the nom de plume of Cuthbert Bede has just published a monograph on the subject, or rather on the Queen's last days, entitled Fotheringay, and Mary Queen of Scots, with illustrations by the author (Simpkin, The little volume contains, in the first place, an account of the castle, so far as that can be gleaned from history, and of the present condition of the site. Nowadays, not even the ruins are left; and all that the visitor will see is "the mound on which the keep once stood, the inequalities of the ground where the various divisions of the castle have been, and one solitary and shapeless block of masonry, which has tumbled over on its side, not far from the river's edge." Strange to say, no painting, engraving, or plan of the castle is known to exist. The author thinks it was demolished about the year 1626, and he states that the columns of the banqueting-hall were purchased by Sir Robert Bruce Colton, and removed to Conington Castle. Cuthbert Bede's researches in the neighbourhood have enabled him to give some valuable details about Fotheringay, but the oft-repeated story of the execution forms the most attractive portion of the volume. If the account of the tragedy by some historians is too sympathetic—and among these, perhaps, must be reckoned Cuthbert Bede's friend, Miss Strickland—Mr. Froude, on the other hand, writes with no little prejudice when he describes Mary's noble bearing on the scaffold as a piece of brilliant acting. We may add that, in addition to illustrations by the author, the volume contains "an original contemporary portrait of Mary Queen of Scots, now first published."



THE CAMP OF EXERCISE AT DELHI: SUCCESSFUL CHARGE OF CAVALRY OF THE NORTHERN FORCE ON THE GUNS NEAR PANIPUT

FROM A SKETCH BY LIEUTENANT OFFLEY SHORE, 1870 BENGRA CAVALRY.

#### WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated April 18, 1879), with two codicils (dated April 1 and June 25, 1885), of the Right Hon. William, Baron Brougham and Vaux, late of Brougham Hall, Westmoreland, who died on the 3rd ult., was proved on the 15th inst. by Sir Henry Morgan Vane, Henry Charles, Lord Brougham and Vaux, the son, and John Henry James, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £116,000. The testator states that he has already given his villa at Cannes to his son Henry Charles, and he now bequeaths to him £6000, and all his wines and consumable stores. Legacies and annuities are given to his younger children, the latter of which are charged on the real estate. The silver salver or shield, with the Great Seal of England set therein, presented to his brother Henry, Lord Brougham, by his late Majesty King William IV., the purse in which the Great Seal was given to his said brother, four Chancellors' purses, the gold cup presented to his brother by the citizens of London, and other presentation plate, are made heirlooms, to go with Brougham Hall. All his freehold, copyhold, and leasehold estates, and the residue of the personalty, are settled upon his son Henry Charles, for life, with remainder to his first and other sons successively, according to seniority in tail male. seniority in tail male.

seniority in tail male.

The will (dated Nov. 3, 1883), with a codicil (dated Jan. 24, 1885), of Mr. William Beale, late of Manor House, Stoke Newington, who died on Dec. 12 last, was proved on the 25th ult. by Henry Beale, the brother, William Game, and William Beale Jones, Walter Game, and Arthur George Ashby, the grandsons, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £87,000. The testator bequeaths 100 gs. to the Dispensary at Stoke Newington; 50 gs. to the Invalid Asylum at Stoke Newington; and legacies to relatives, friends, servants, and housekeepers. All his real estate, including his property in Jeffrey's-square, St. Mary Axe, and the residue of the personalty, he leaves, upon trust, as to one third for his daughter Mrs. Mary Anne Ashby, for life, and then for her children; as to one third for his daughter Mrs. Elizabeth Game, for life, then for her husband, William Game, for life, and on the death of the survivor for her children; and as to one third for his daughter Mrs. Helen Jones, for life, and then for her children.

The will (dated June 13, 1866), with a codicil (dated Sept. 14, 1870), of Mr. William Lutley Sclater, J.P., late of Hoddington, Upton Gray, Hampshire, who died on Dec. 15 last, was proved on the 14th ult. by the Right Hon. George Sclater-Booth, M.P., and Philip Lutley Sclater, F.R.S., the sons, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £30,000. The testator leaves the Hoddington state and other freehold property to his son George and Many estate and other freehold property to his son George; and May Farm and a cottage and lands to his son Philip. There are bequests to his wife, sons, daughters, and others; and the residue of his personal estate he leaves to his wife, two sons, and three daughters.

The will (dated Jan, 22, 1875), with two codicils (dated Jan. 12, 1878, and Sept. 7, 1885), of Mr. Ralph Thomas Garthorne, late of Mayfield Lodge, Brixton Oval, Brixton, who died on Nov. 23 last, was proved on the 13th ult. by the Rev. Edward Mansergh Wolstencroft, one of the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £26,000. The Edward Mansergh Wolstencroft, one of the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £26,000. The testator bequeaths £500, and all his furniture, effects, horses and carriages, to his wife, Mrs. Eliza Garthorne; and some other legacies. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be held, upon trust, for his wife, for life. At her death, among some further legacies, he gives £3000 to the said Rev. E. M. Wolstencroft, and £500 to the Church Pastoral Aid Society. The ultimate residue is to go as his wife shall appoint.

Society. The ultimate residue is to go as his wife shall appoint. The will (dated April 23, 1883) of Mr. George Anthony Foster, late of Southsea, Hants, who died on Oct. 30 last, was proved on the 13th ult. by the Rev. John Foster, the brother, and Henry Crabb Canham, the surviving executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £25,000. The testator leaves £250 and his wines and jewellery to his wife, Mrs. Georgiana Foster; his freehold residence, with the furniture and effects, to his wife, for life or widowhood; and an annuity of £500 to his wife, for life, to be reduced in the event of her marrying again. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be held, upon trust, for all his children, in equal shares.

The will (dated Dec. 31, 1879), with three codicils (dated May 14, 1884, and March 24 and June 11, 1885), of Mrs. Jemima Steuart Barclay, late of No. 1, Gordon Villas, Snellspark, Edmonton, who died on Dec. 2 last, was proved on the 19th ult. by William Conolly, Thomas William Kilsby, and James Tagg, the executors. The testatrix bequeaths £3500 to the National Life-Boat Institution, to provide and maintain a "life-boat, to be called the David Barclay, of Tottenham; £200 each to the Tottenham Hospital, near High-cross, and the Tottenham and Edmonton General Dispensary, Lower Edmonton;—£100 each to the Asylum for Fatherless Children, the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum, Snaresbrook; the British Home for Incurables, Clapham; the National

Benevolent Institution; the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, Victoria Park; the Aged Pilgrims' Friend Society; the Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead; the Friend Society; the Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead; the London Orphan Asylum, Watford; the National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic, Queen's-square, Bloomsbury; the Royal Hospital for Incurables, Putney-heath; the Shipwrecked Fishermens' and Mariners' Benevolent Society, the Protestant Blind Pension Society, the London City Mission, and the Home Missionary Society; and a few other legacies for local, religious, and charitable purposes. If, after paying the foregoing legacies, there should be any residue of her personal estate which may by law be bequeathed for charitable purposes, her executors may distribute it among charitable institutions.

Institutions.

The will (dated Sept. 21, 1881) of Captain Sir Frederick John Owen Evans, R.N., K.C.B., late of No. 21, Dawson-place, Bayswater, who died on Dec. 20 last, was proved on the 14th ult. by Admiral Sir George Henry Richards, C.B., Captain William Stephen Luke, R.N., and Captain William Mayes, R.N., the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £11,000. The testator bequeaths his works on magnetism to the library of the Royal Naval College at Greenwich, except any of which there is already a copy in the said library; and other legacies. The residue of his property is to be held, upon trust, for his wife, Dame Elizabeth Mary Evans, and his daughter, Mary Alice, and on the death of the survivor, for various other persons. various other persons

The will (dated Nov. 30, 1880), with two codicils (dated Jan. 8, 1881, and May 22, 1883), of the Rev. George Elwes Corrie, D.D., Master of Jesus College, Cambridge, and of The Rectory, Newton, in the Isle of Ely, who died on Sept. 20 last, was proved on the 16th ult. by the Rev. Edward Henry Perowne, D.D., and John Jackson, M.D., the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £7000. The testator leaves legacies to relatives and others; and the residue of his real and personal estate, upon trust, for Mary Holroyd of his real and personal estate, upon trust, for Mary Holroyd, for life, and then for the children or other issue of George Walker and Anna, his wife, as she shall appoint.

The will of the late Mr. Friedrich Ludwig Leopold Hausburg, of Edenthal, Kent, who died at Cannes, on Jan. 9, 1886, has been proved by his executors, Mr. Henry O. Hutchinson and Mr. Augustus Antony Morlet, the property being of the value of £176,000. The testator, after leaving legacies to each of his two daughters by his first marriage, in addition to what he had settled on their marriages; and to executors, friends, and servants; and, after making provision for his widow, gives the residue, npon trust, for the benefit of his children by his second marriage.

The will of William D'Angibau, late of Cavendish-place. Bath, formerly of Lisbon, was proved last month, in the Bristol District Registry; and the gross value of the estate was sworn to be £88,244 0s. 9d. After giving several legacies to relatives and friends, the bulk of his estate was given, upon trusts, for the benefit of testator's widow and his children who survived him.

Amongst Sir Walter Scott's poetical works, the "Bridal of Triermain" never occupied a high place; and the Arthurian romance has since his day been sung so sweetly and adequately that it seems almost a pity to shake off the dust which has long since settled on Scott's rendering of the legend of Sir Roland De Vaux. The managers of the Art-Union of London, however, think otherwise; and have issued to their subscribers for the current year the "Bridal of Triermain," with fourteen illustrations by Mr. Percy Macquoid, reproduced by photograyure.

Readers who are not satisfied with the concise but comprehensive statement of Hobbes' philosophy and political theories to be found in Hallam, may turn to a small volume in the series of philosophical classics for English readers. Hobbes, by George Croom Robertson (Blackwood and Sons), contains a biography of the philosopher, with which is blended an account of his system. "More than of any other philosopher," says Professor Robertson, "it can be said of Hobbes that the key to a right understanding of his thoughts is to be found in his personal circumstances and the events of his time." Hobbes, as a Freethinker, was opposed by Bishop Butler, who, if he equalled him in force of reasoning, was greatly his inferior in style: in that respect, indeed, Hobbes much surpasses his illustrious philosophical successor, John Locke, a thinker of a very different order, who, as Professor Robertson observes, was "in no material respect impressed by one whose general philosophical method and whose practical Robertson observes, was "in no material respect impressed by one whose general philosophical method and whose practical aims were alike abhorrent to him." As a political thinker, Hobbes was the father of philosophical Radicals, such as James Mill, Grote, and Austin; and whether we think, with Hallam, that the political system of Hobbes, like his moral system, "sears up the heart," or judge of him more leniently, with the author of this volume, it is equally certain that no student of philosophy can afford to neglect one of the most distinguished writers of the seventeenth century.

#### THE ROYAL SCOTTISH ACADEMY.

THE ROYAL SCOTTISH ACADEMY.

The sixtieth annual Exhibition of the Royal Scottish Academy was opened to the public on Saturday, the 13th inst. Although not presenting any very important attempts in the higher walks of art, it may still be said to be of fair average interest; and, what is of some importance in these days of cosmopolitan exhibitions, it is thoroughly representative of the art of Scotland of to-day. As regards numbers, places have been found for 1167 works, against 1112 of last year, being an increase of 55. A general survey of the rooms shows that Scotch artists still continue faithful to their reputation for and their love of, colour, which they attempt, more or less for, and their love of, colour, which they attempt, more or less successfully, to combine with a simple realism. At first sight, one perhaps regrets the absence of a higher ideal—a more earnest striving after the greater qualities of art, to which those charms of colour, and the colid technique which they undoubtedly possess, would add such a powerful attraction. A nearer examination, however, disclores much honest effort that can be praised, and a considerable amount of good work that can be praised, and a considerable amount of good work that can be admired.

that can be admired.

There are few great works from the London Scottish contingent this year. Mr. Orchardson sends his last year's Academy picture, "The Salon of Madame Récamier" (258). To this has been given the place of honour—its subdued colour, fine drawing, and brilliant execution forming a point of attraction in the Great Room. Mr. Pettie, with a three-quarter length portrait (463)—recalling, in the quiet simplicity and dignity of its pose, the work of Vandyke—occupies a position no less worthy in another large room. Of other artists resident in London, we have able and interesting canvases by Messrs. Hugh Cameron, Archer, Balantyne, John R. Reid, Tom Graham, and others. Mr. Frank Holl has a powerful portrait of "Lord Balfour of Burleigh" (76), and Mr. Oakes one of his poctical landscapes, "Shepherds Searching for Strayed Sheep" (174).

The Scottish Academicians are well represented, the

for Strayed Sheep" (174).

The Scottish Academicians are well represented, the majority sending their full quota of works. The veteran portrait-painter, Mr. Barclay, sends three, of which perhaps No. 235 is the most striking and vigorous. Contrasting with this artist's work, we have the ideal and refined portraiture of Mr. Herdman, whose "Mrs. J. Hamilton Buchanan" (285) shows his graceful and facile pencil to the fullest advantage.

Mr. McRagarat, has two fancy portraits of children one of Mr. M'Taggart has two fancy portraits of children, one of which, "The Belle" (557), arresting our attention as it does by the startling abruptness of its colour scheme, scarlet upon red, engages our sympathies by its graceful beauty and nice discrimination of child character. Mr. Lockhart has a large canvas, "A Church Lottery in Spain" (365), full of telling

discrimination of child character. Mr. Lockhart has a large canvas, "A Church Lottery in Spain" (365), full of telling light and shade and strong colour, reminding us, like an echo, perhaps, of the late John Phillip. Mr. Gibb's only contribution this year is a powerful and masterly "Portrait of a Gentleman" (236); and Mr. W. D. M'Kay has several of his charming landscapes, of which "A Pool on the Ail Water" (363) is undoubtedly the best.

Of the Associates, Messrs. Lorimer, M'Gregor, and Campbell Noble come well to the front. Mr. Lorimer's portrait of the "Earl of Lindsay" (288) is a striking and original work; a certain quaint mediæval treatment of the accessories carrying us away for a moment back into the past. In "Spring-Time" (287) Mr. Noble has succeeded admirably in filling his picture with light and air and colour, throwing over the distant sea, the stubble-field, and foreground of bare trees, half hiding the farm buildings, the beautiful feeling of spring. Of David Farquharson's pure colour and simple realism there are three examples, of which "The River Urr at Dalbeattie" (155) may be noticed as most characteristic.

The water colours are fairly up to the average. We may mention the names of Messrs. Walter Paton, Melville. Tem Scott, James Douglass, Miss Christina P. Ross, and others. Mr. Scott contributes an ambitious work, Trengers Returning

Scott, James Douglass, Miss Christina P. Ross, and others. Mr. Scott contributes an ambitious work, in which he has achieved considerable success, "Border Moss-Troopers Returning from a Raid" (951); and of Mr. Douglass' tender and true work there are several interesting examples.

Mr. Calder Marshall's touching group, "The Last Days of Pompeii" (832), is well placed in the Sculpture Room; where there is an admirable bronze ideal bust by Mr. Hutchison, "The Condottière" (821). A weird and poetical conception, also in bronze, of "The Wailing of the Wind" (844), by Mr. Kinloch, shows very marked talent of an unconventional kind. unconventional kind.

The Emperor William has given £25 towards the funds of the German Teachers' Association in England.

The jubilee of the Church Pastoral Aid Society was cele-The jubilee of the Church Pastoral Aid Society was celebrated yesterday week by a conference, held in Exeter Hall, under the presidency of the Ven. Archdeacon Richardson. At the morning meeting the subject "How best to adapt the Church's existing machinery to the needs of the day" was considered; the discussion in the afternoon being on "How to retain influence over young people leaving school." In the evening the Bishop of Sodor and Man preached on behalf of the society in St. Paul's Cathedral.

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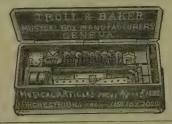
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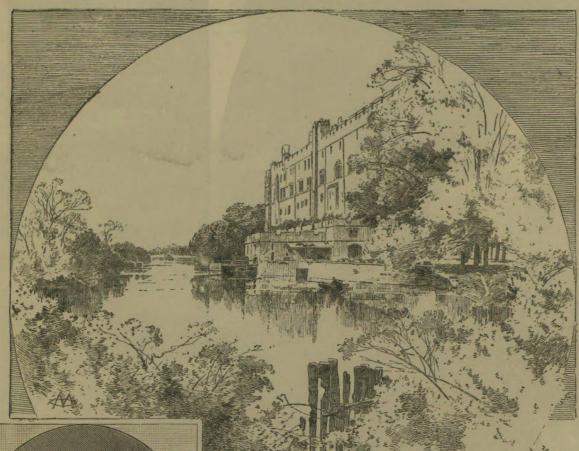
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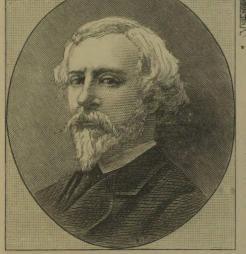


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DO NOT

is like an old soldier, who, living merely for war, dozes unoccupied, now that peaceful days have come, in his arm-chair by the fire—very comfortable, quite out of fashion, very useless, perhaps; an anachronism, you might say, like the gigantic armour in Warwick Castle.

For Warwick is purely a military town, and, as such, of strength so remarkable as to account for its great importance in our early history. It is on a hill-about the first hill, one thinks, that one has seen, coming from London. The castle, from the southern slope, dominates the wide plain. The main street runs up and down the hill, from east to west, and the beginning and end of the town are marked by the quaintest old fortified gateways, each with a chapel on its top. Downhill from each gate runs a faubourg, the houses creeping up to the town, as it were, for protection; but these faubourgs are short, and, on the whole, the town has but little outgrown its original boundaries. There is a small New Town beyond the station (which intruder, with a proper feeling of shame, has kept well out of sight of Warwick proper), but it is as unimbe. The quiescent habit of the town is shown by the slow increase of its population; while other places have been trebling or quintupling their numbers, Warwick, which began the century with well over 8000 inhabitants, had, seventy years later, only 11,000. And what these 11,000 do with themselves it is hard to tell: excepting at Assize times, one never sees any traces of them in the streets-and, by-theby, it is said that the Assizes are shortly to be removed to Birmingham, when the population of Warwick will probably feel that it has no more to live for, and will curl itself up for an unending hibernation.

And yet, for a healthy, simple, quiet life, what a town it is! To Americans—who swarm here en route for Stratford-on-Avon—it must seem the very ideal of the old English market-town: with its fresh hilly air, its easy-going conservative people, its admirable substantial houses, with unaccountably high chimneys—the most abnormal and surprising things—and its inns, with elaborate curly sign-irons and quaint names—there is the "Bear and Baculus" (the "Ragged Staff," of course), by the West Gateway, and the "Malt

Shovel," just beyond it. Certainly, though it is evident enough that the town was built for the castle, and not the castle for the town, yet, if one had such a home as Warwick Castle, the site of all others where one would place it would be Warwick. Here, it is the natural climax of the picturesqueness and of the age of the town; which, even in these Radical days, "lives up to" and looks up to its castle almost as it did a thousand years ago. My Lord and his functionaries, his guests and their servants, are the centre from which radiate all the influences which act upon the little place. And there is a proper rigidity about the representatives of the Earl, whose erect bearing, indeed, makes us think that they are mindful of the stateliness of that King described by Lemuel Gulliver, who was "taller, by almost the breadth of my nail, than any of his Court: which alone was enough to strike an awe into the beholders." Only in the old soldiers, in whose hands is the personal care of the castle, one finds that thorough pleasantness and geniality so usual among English veterans.

VIEW FROM THE OLD BRIDGE.

And now to look at Warwick Castle itself, after which a few words upon its varied life through some nine hundred years will not be out of place. We will start, as nowadays it seems natural to start, from the railway station, whence a comfortable tree-bordered lane brings us—after skirting a bit of the hideous new settlement—to the bottom of what I have called the faubourg leading up to the East Gate. Here faces us one of those jarrings of old and new which one is most certain to meet in the oldest of towns: a large gabled house of grey stone—not absolutely ancient, perhaps, but quite old enough to be very picturesque—called St. John's College, yet bearing upon its weatherbeaten front a placard with the inscription "Apartments, furnished"! This is a shock; as is perhaps, in less degree, the gas under the massive, chapelerested gateway half up the hill, though here the mingling of new and old may have its dash of poetry.

We leave this gateway on our right—or, indeed, behind us, for the turn is very sharp as we descend the southward hill and face the Leamington road. Here lie below us to the left the plain, middle-aged Church of St. Nicholas, to the right, the main entrance to the castle, a heavy gateway in a high stone wall at the corner of Mill-street—a quaint row of very old houses, winding down to the water-side, where till quite lately stood the old castle mill.

We pass through the gateway—after a few formalities with a military janitor—and ascend a winding, gloomy road cut in the solid rock: a more suitable approach to a castle au sérieux there could not well be. As the road bears round to the left, we come, successively, upon the tall towers and gateway of the castle: indeed a splendid sight, of a reality and sternness which increase threefold its mere beauty. Standing under the opposite trees, we look at the great gateway—a bridge over the empty moat leads to it—and then its massive tower (below which the portcullis still shows its teeth), and the still higher clock-tower behind it, form a double defence, which a few resolute men could hold—and have held—against an army.

Right and left, two lofty towers form the corners of the castle. That on the left is Cæsar's, 800 years old, they say, still standing "in its dignity and majesty, unchanged by time, and undamaged by war." It is built on a rock, rising almost sheer from the river, and is 147 ft. in height—a triumph of that solid masonry which carries with it, as it were, unconsciously, the most perfect grace.

The right-hand tower is Guy's, built more than five centuries and a half ago; its real height is only 128 ft., but it stands on a loftier part of the rock than Cæsar's Tower, and so seems the crown of all the castle. Between Guy's Tower and the gateway is a mass of foliage, deep green against the grey walls. The inner bank of the moat is clustered with rees; and, left of the gateway, a solitary tree projects curiously its roots in the shallow earth which hides the base of the bridge.

In the moat no water is left, only a covering of smooth green-sward on its bottom and sloping sides; it runs round the castle, under little bridges at each gateway—on the north, especially, there is one very pretty bit of grey bridge set in green: standing in the moat, one sees under it the sunlight sharply dividing the golden floor from the dark-green ascent of its shaded side.

Walking northwards round the castle, through a simple and natural garden of trees and grass, we come, a hundred yards or so from the western wall, to the conservatory, which fronts the quaint and pretty flower-garden-laid out in irregular, quasi-geometrical figures-and, further off, past a smooth lawn lined with trees, to the river, Shakspeare's Avon, which winds away through miles of woody scenery. From the inside of this greenhouse, which, though not large, is very handsome in a certain old-fashioned way, one has a delightful view of park and river, framed in the glass door and walls; and within is the really remarkable vase found, when George III. was King, at the bottom of a lake at Hadrian's Villa, near Tivoli. There seems no reason to doubt the perfect genuineness of this fine specimen of old art; it stands, I should think, twelve feet high, and is of marble, sculptured with large heads and heavy leaves and curling tendrils. It was brought immediately from Hadrian's garden to Lord Warwick's.

From the flower-garden there is a straight walk-very pretty, with an arching tree that leans across it just in the right place-which leads to the castle, here masked with trees; only, from the south-west, a little tip of the uppermost tower peeps beautifully above the tree-tops. The rabbits rush past us as we walk, and innumerable tiny insects fill the air: this incessant agitation of dumb life somehow adds to the solitude, to the country feeling of the place. So much beauty scarcely used is apt to make us feel dreadfully Radical: to enjoy such a place, one must be at rest in it for a time—the mere hurried staring at it as a sightseer gives little pleasure—and one cannot but recollect that during a good part of the year this enjoyment is confined to half-a-dozen gardeners, during the whole year to a very few favoured mortals! If one could but cut up this wasted beauty, and distribute it somehow in St. Giles's!

However, being for the time among this beauty, let us not waste it. Perhaps, at the south-west corner of the castle, which we come to next, it is most perfect. Here is the Hill-House Tower, framed in the branches of a mighty cedar; a great clump of these wonderful trees stands here, each tree almost equally wonderful in its way. Out of the middle of one old trunk, whose branches, spread low, almost lie upon the ground, there springs a young tree, stately and erect. All of the cedars are irregular, split up fantastically in a hundred ways; from all comes the scent, honey-sweet, yet with a something piercing in it, that burdens the warm air. Before us, on our right, past the high perpendicular tower that seems from here to go up through the trees into the sky, we see part of the river-bank sloping down from the long south wall, and, further, the little bit of green-sward beneath the base of the old castle mill, with small steps leading to the water. Then, a glimpse of the river, of trees beyond, perhaps a fragment of the old bridge: a perfect picture, ready placed for the artist-if only he have eyes to see.

But the famous south side itself—the "great view" of the castle, familiar to everyone from a hundred paintings, photographs, engravings—we are too near to see from this side of the river. We can go to the bank, and haul ourselves across in a little boat, with an ingenious arrangement of ropes; it lands us on a small island, upon which looks down the south wall of the castle, across the narrow river. Three towers break the uniformity of the long grey wall, and near the last of



A ROOM IN CÆSAR'S TOWER.

#### ENGLISH HOMES.-No. V.



WARWICK CASTLE.

DRAWN BY G. MONTBARD.

these the base of the old mill stands out, though the mill itself—so natural an adjunct to an ancient castle—was burnt in May, 1880, after many hundred years of constant service. Beyond the mill, a break in the river makes a little cataract, the sound of whose falling water is continually in one's ears. There are bits of ivy on the grey wall—almost white in the sunshine—and red geraniums upon the green-sward by the mill; and on the river are floating lazy swans. One thinks of Sir Hugh Evans' song, in the "Merry Wives of Windsor"—

By shallow rivers, by whose falls Melodious birds sing madrigals—

and one's thoughts, as always in this beautiful Warwickshire country, fly back to Shakspeare. It is not a mere fancy, it is a thing of which one may feel absolutely certain, that he-Shakspeare, his very self-must have come here, many a summer day, from neighbouring Stratford, and lain to look at the beautiful castle, but a few yards from the spot where we now lie: under the shade of trees, dreaming "histories, comedies, and tragedies" yet unwritten—and this perhaps with a keener zest from the fact that he was on ground forbidden to all trespassers, and most of all to little, common, poaching boys. How, with his vast capacity for enjoyment he must have enjoyed it all! The walk along the splendid road (are there so many bicycles at Warwick because the roads are so fine?), watching the farmers on their stout little horses trotting to market-Warwick market, in the large old Place, must have been very important in those days-thinking of the beautiful sky, and the birds, and the pretty dairymaids, and the price of corn : and then the coming to this famous castle, where, only six or eight years before, the great Queen had been welcomed in such state! Shakspeare pervades the air here; perhaps, for some of us, he lends half its charm even to Warwick Castle itself!

One final peep, before I have done with this little island and its encircling Avon. If we push through the trees at its east end, we come to a weir beside the ruins of the old bridge; and here, sitting with feet almost dangling into the water, the artist will find, perhaps, the richest, the most comprehensive view of castle, river, and bridges. North-west of him rises Cæsar's Tower, with the gateway and its companion, Guy, leading inland from it, and along the river to the left the high south walls; beneath the tower there lies a little open space by the water, brown and grassless, edged with tall trees—the end of quaint old Mill-street, of which, earlier, we saw the beginning. Then comes a bit of river and lush river-bank, with towers and slits of windows reflected, quivering, in the brown-green water; and then, to the right, what arches still stand of the fourteen that made up the old bridge. These are of rich red brick, covered at the top with long grasses and straggling brushwood, and through them the river flows, dark, except at the white line of the little cataract. Above the bridge are stately trees; then, westward, the spire of the church, not far away; and underneath, glimpses of the farther bank. rich plots of sunlight and shade on the luxuriant grass, and the dark stems of trees. Furthest away, scarcely to be seen from this point—unless, perhaps, with a neck craned to cracking-is the new bridge, of one fine arch, 25 ft. high and 105 ft. in span. The old bridge was swept away, all but the remnants that we see, by a great flood of ninety years ago, and this new one built by the then Earl of Warwick.

Thus we have gone all round the castle; now let us enter it-recrossing the river in our rope-drawn boat-by the doorway of the Hill-House Tower, on the west. Here, in whatever heat of summer, the dwellers in the castle can cool themselves by standing in the delicious draught of the open door, and can have, while cooling, the loveliest view of the grand inner court of the castle; the great entrance, modern but fine, and well in keeping with the rest; the towers and gateway of the east; the lower northern walls, with terraces and parapets joining the Bear Tower and the two north gateways; and, at the western end, the Danish Mount, crowned with the ancient keep. These surround a smooth grass lawn, on which the peacocks strut; one or two gardeners are about, but otherwise all is solitary and silent in the grand old home of battles. Climbing to the keep and looking inwards, one realises perfeetly such a scene of siege as that in "Ivanhoe"—one thinks what a training in history it is for children happy enough to live in such a place!

Left of the keep is the Gothic archway, and past that the Bear Tower, in which till about twenty years ago a bear or bears were actually kept-when was the last baiting, history declines to say. Through the Bear Tower proper is a rather disagreeable climb, but the view of the interior from its topand especially the view one gets standing sideways on the top of the western tower, with steps, towers, and terraced wall set diagonally before you—is worth any petty inconvenience. And then the height of Guy's Tower, rising scornfully above, tempts to a climb—and there are, fortunately, most interesting chambers on every storey for the giddy or short-winded. The finest is on the third storey, where is a twelve-sided roomthe shape of the whole tower-with six splendid openings, broad, oblong, unglazed windows, each showing a different and lovely view. And from the top-what varying scenes of quiet English beauty! Westward, you look down upon the crests of woods; all along the south, westerly and easterly, the pretty river winding; to the north-west, the town, red-roofed, with high up to the north the church; and then, away southerly, new red-brick houses in the distance. Lastly, above the trees, peeps the quaint chapel over the western gate.

All these one can see, taking the strong breeze as one stands up far over the tree-tops; or one can peep, like a Norman archer, for safety, through what he christened a treffe—a trefoil-shaped slit in the wall, through which it was possible to shoot unshot. Then—after a little walk for mere pleasure, along the terrace in the wall, to the clock-tower—we must descend the high, plain, irregular tower, strong and serviceable, built solely for defence, and cross to the more modern inhabited side of the castle, where show and comfort have been consulted. Here—beside an ivy-covered wall, down which the wind ripples prettily, with an effect of falling water—stands,



defended by little cannon, the front door. This does not sound romantic, but one step from it takes us into the fine old Banquetting-Hall, only partly destroyed in the terrible fire of 1871, and carefully restored; here are, besides the huge arms of the legendary Guy, Oliver Cromwell's helmet, Montrose's armour, an old Scottish shield and claymores—they remind one of Macbeth; Shakspeare may have seen them !-- a fine Italian trousseau-chest (very attentively examined, this, by lady tourists), and, over one of the doors, a pair of splendid antlers of the Irish elk. Down a passage one sees a life-size portrait of Charles the First on horseback—the effect is rather impressive; one can imagine the children of the house peeping, not too boldly, round the corner at that sad horseman, who might surely take it into his head (so insecurely fastened!) to ride forward from the frame, leaving his poor equerry with the picture to

From a very gilt room hard by, is a charming view of the courtyard. Si j'étais roi—if I were Earl of Warwick—I think I should sit in this room, and turn my back upon the gilding and my eyes to the window. And, when tired of Nature—as represented by grass and castle walls—I could find plenty of enjoyment in art; the Warwick pictures are wonderful. Here, amid the gilding, are some superbly strong and poetical lions of Rubens—whom we do not always suspect of poetry; further on is a room full of the finest Vandykes, and past that a "Laughing Boy" of Murillo, that catches every eye: there are masterpieces innumerable, though, alas! very many perished in the fire of ten years ago. In the Gilt Room, too, is a wonderfully real said bust of Augustus Cæsar; the truth and nature of the face pursue one long after one has looked at it.

Some of the finest pictures are in a quaint Red Room, which escaped the fire, and which now lies next in our route. Here the chairs are wrapped up carefully in chintz dressing-gowns, except one—I suppose they take it in turns, as a great favour—which is left uncovered, to show what handsome chairs they really are. Then comes the Cedar Drawing-Room—deliciously scented with lead-pencils—and in it all the Vandykes, and some beautiful Venetian flasks, covered with goldwork, which once on a time held holy water for the pilgrims. It is about up to here that an awed silence generally obtains among the visitors—one in four of whom are American ladies—until somebody boldly asks a question of the pleasant and sensible house-steward who guides us; and then all tongues are presently set free—and then——!

The State Bed-Room comes next, following the Gilt Drawing-Room—which somehow got itself talked about out of place—and in this is, of course, the state bed. It is a present from George III., which seems odd; but no doubt he was an old friend of the family. Last on the southern side, looking out from a corner upon that clump of cedars, is a sparkling very little gold and white boudoir, full of very little pictures—perhaps thirty of them, dotted over the walls. This is a charming room, and contrasts curiously with the narrow gallery crammed with arms that follows, and the heavy passages cut in the massive wall. And another contrast is the very interesting chapel, one of the oldest parts of the building: it is so quiet and pure, and, though very fine, so simple. One can think of it as a place for prayer during some terrible siege.

These are the rooms shown to the public; the private ones lie to the left of the entrance, and it was they which chiefly suffered in the great fire. Now that they are restored, the first is a sitting-room of ugly red, and the next another cedarroom, with the lead-pencil smell a little accentuated, as newer. Then comes the Library—it had only been finished, after ten years of work, the night before the fire! It is now being restored by a Warwick man, after designs by Lady Warwick—very pretty, if perhaps a little less suggestive of an ancient castle than was the former room. From the windows is that view of the court—ideal, for a library!—and the other rooms look out beautifully on to the river, over the remains of the old mill—which, by-the-way, is not to be restored.

And thus we are led round again to Cæsar's Tower, where the history of the castle begins, unless we may believe the story which says that Ethelfreda, daughter of Alfred, built a keep in 915 on the present mount. Some part of this fortress was, however, the residence of the vice-comites or lieutenants of the Earls of Mercia; and Turchill (thereafter called De Warwick) was directed by William the Conqueror to add to it. William, later, made Henry De Newburgh Earl of Warwick, and gave him the castle. With him are connected, by marriages with the succeeding lines of Beauchamp, Neville, Plantagenet, and Dudley, the present family of Greville.

Roger De Newburgh, the second Earl, died in 1153, and the castle was then held by the partisans of King Stephen; but

Roger's widow gave it up on Prince Henry's advance. There was then a staff of five knights and ten sergeants to keep guard in the moat, but William, the third Earl, procured an addition of two knights in the twentieth year of Henry II.'s reign. In the time of the Third Henry, the castle was so important that Margery—sister and heiress of Thomas De Newburgh—was commanded not to marry without the King's consent.

A little later, during the Barons' War (1265), when the rebels were stationed at Kenilworth, William Le Maudit (Earl of Warwick) neglected his watch, and John Gifford, the Governor of Kenilworth, surprised the castle, demolished the walls, and left only the towers standing. The Earl and his wife were taken prisoners to Kenilworth, and paid in ransom nineteen hundred marks.

Soon succeeded the Beauchamp family: Isabella, Countess of Warwick, marrying William, son of Walcherine De Beauchamp. In the days of Edward III. the first Thomas De Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, rebuilt the walls, and added strong gates, and embattled towers to the gateway. In 1394 his son, the second Thomas, built Guy's Tower—named, of course, after the famous giant of Warwick legend, who slew the Danish giant Colbrand. Three years later Thomas was seized by the Royal mandate on a false charge of treason, and condemned to die—it was not good to be too strong in those days. However, his sentence was commuted to banishment, and Edward IV. recalled and restored him.

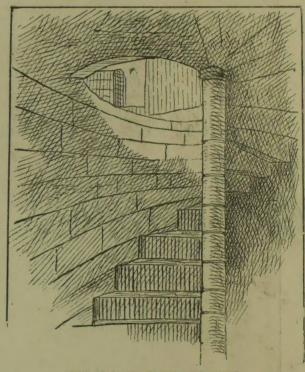
In this last reign Warwick Castle came to the Royal family. Anne, daughter of Richard De Beauchamp, married Richard Neville, heir of the Earl of Salisbury, and their daughter married George of Clarence (the one with a dream), made Earl of Warwick by Edward IV. Clarence lived a good deal at the castle, and added much to it.

Leland tells us that "a mighty fine tower" (the Bear's) "was begun and half finished on the north side of the castle by Richard III. to shoot out gunnes." It is said that the first stone was laid by his hands.

In 1547 Edward VI. made John Dudley Earl of Warwick, and granted him the castle and most of the estate. On his attainder it reverted to the Crown, but Elizabeth gave it to his son, Ambrose, who died, without issue, in 1589. James granted it to Sir Fulke Greville, afterwards Lord Brooke; it was then ruinous, and the strongest part was used as the county jail; but the new Earl restored it, spending, it is said, £20,000.

Robert, Lord Brooke, made it a garrison for the Parliament, and it was besieged in 1642 by Lord Northampton, who succeeded in surprising the artillery sent for it from London. But, under the command of Sir Edward Peto, it held out gallantly, with only one piece of ordnance, till Lord Brooke relieved it.

Since then, one is glad to know, peace, and that lack of history which is the blessing of nations, have been its lot. But I must end this briefest of sketches of Warwick, as it is and has been, by a word or two on the famous visit paid to it



STONE STAIRCASE IN THE BEAR TOWER.

by Elizabeth in 1572—a visit followed, nearly three hundred years afterwards (in June, 1858), by one from Queen Victoria.

On Aug. 12, 1572, it being foul and muddy weather, did the Virgin Queen drive into Warwick, and Edward Aglionby, the Recorder of that day, knelt beside the coach and made her Majesty a memorable speech, which thus began:—

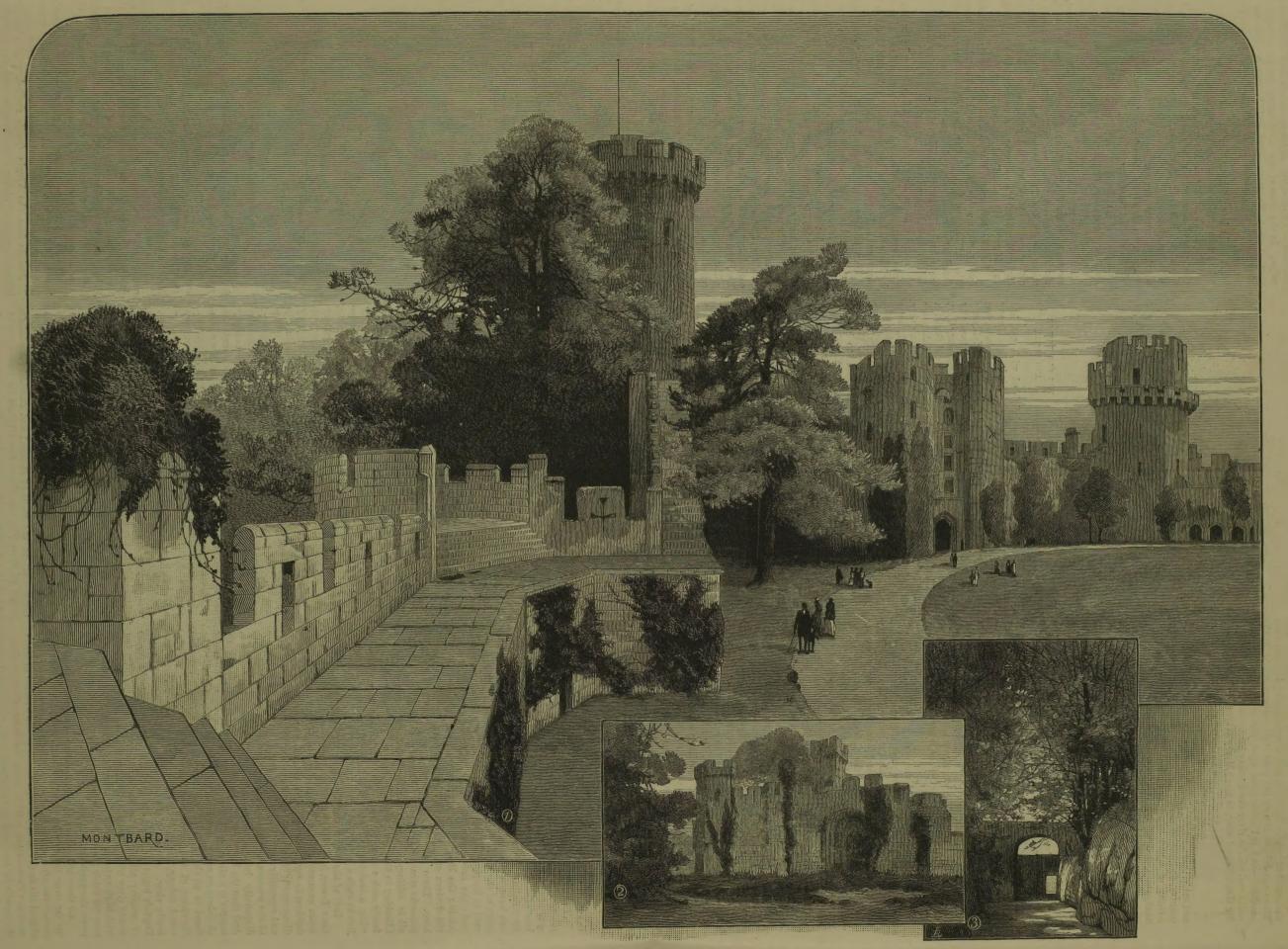
"The manner and custom to salute Princes with public orations hath been of long time used, most excellent and gracious Sovereign lady. Begun by the Greekes, confirmed by the Romaynes, and by discourse of time continued even to these, our days; and because the same were made in public places and open assemblies of senators and counsellors they were called both in Greek and Latin panegyrics."

And so forth; to—as may be guessed—very considerable length, and with a very good little sketch of the castle's history thrown in.

And to him the Virgin Queen replied, most characteristically:—"Come hither, little Recorder; it was told me that you would be fraid to look upon me, or to speak boldly; but you were not so afraid of me as I was of you, and I now thank you for putting me in mind of my duty and that should be in me."

And they gave her twenty pounds, which she accepted gladly.

EDWARD ROSE.



1. The Castle Yard, from the Bear Tower.

2. The Keep, on the Danish Moun

3. Entrance Gate of the Castle.